

Gc
929.2
H9791e

Gc
929.2
H9791e
1164543

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01332 2349

HANDS ACROSS THE YEARS

HUTTON

A HISTORICAL GENEALOGY

1953

by Mrs. Inez (Hutton) Ernzen

1164543



Hutton

Copyrighted by Mrs. Inez Hutton Ernzen
and for sale by her at Beloit, Kansas.

PRINTED BY THE BELOIT DAILY CALL

Dedicated to Richard and Janet



Mrs. Inez Hutton Ernzen

PREFACE

There is one solid thing within our grasp; that is the spiritual possession most of us have of family kinship. Perhaps just a name and a few dates is the only record of a lifetime of one who like ourselves, lived, loved, suffered and gloried in achievement or bowed low in sorrow and disappointment; but it is with a certainty, that the stoicism and wisdom of our ancestors give us their courage, perhaps unknown, but nevertheless there, to meet our own grief and bitter disappointments.

It is an honor and a privilege to have written a family history, and I offer an apology for any error in recording that may have been made, of the many dates and places over the period of years.

This book is dedicated to all members of the families recorded herein; both the living and the dead; and I most gratefully acknowledge the help of all those, who so generously gave their time to help gather information without which this book could not have been written; especially do I wish to mention the men and women in Pennsylvania, who were the greatest help of all.

I further urge the cooperation of each, in making the existence of this book known to all who may be interested.

This work is a gift primarily to my own son, Richard N. Erzen, but may your children prize and cherish it through many generations to come.

THE AUTHOR

INTRODUCTION

This book concerns primarily our early American ancestors, and is meant to preserve our heritage, lest that which we prize the most, be forgotten and obliterated by the "shifting sands of time."

Many of the men and women mentioned in these pages helped in some way to build our country in the early stages of its history; they met and overcame the dangers, handicaps and sufferings involved in the formation of a new frontier, not as the famous and the worldly, but as ordinary God fearing people struggling for greater opportunity and freedom in religion for themselves and their posterity. May their virtues be emulated and their toils and sacrifices be appreciated.

Had these people herein recorded been less diffident and spoken more freely of themselves and their work, this account could have been much more complete and interesting; and any errors in recording may be laid to the fact that many of the narratives are reported and therefore become negative as their substance is given by a third person.

The author has endeavored to gather the material for the historical sketches from the most authentic and reliable sources possible to produce a truthful and trustworthy geneological history, for future generations.

In the chronology of all histories, the "pioneer" and the "homestead settler" imply a great deal more than is generally accredited to them; they should be considered personages. Around them cluster the traditions and early memories of romance as they penetrated the wilderness and plain, fraught with untold hardships and privations, to pave the pathway for us who followed. They set the stage as far as drama to be played in later years. We are the players.

A record is herein given of the descendants of the Underwoods, Donleys, McKees, Kieffers, Sherks, Niswenders, Huttons, Moodys, Goods, Matheis, Files, Heidricks, Farrens, Seiberts, Werts, Wagners, Kendalls, Ernzens, Abrams, Giffords, McManns, Wilsons, Jones, Guipres, Taylors, Baldwins, Greists, McKellers, Larsens, Schaffers, Hansens, Freemans, Jordans, Geisers, Wills, Willis, McTavish, Foster, Auldredge, Butler, Seymour, Nelson, Hollis, Miller and many more associated families; and it cannot help but prove interesting to those families represented, by the full realization of the part each played in the building of our country.

It is with full realization that this work is far from being complete and years of time could be spent to make it so: however, for the benefit of many fine elderly people who are anxious to receive their copies it is imperative the book be published at this time..

—The Author

THE FAMILY NAME AND ITS RELATION TO THE COAT OF ARMOR

One of the first steps of civilization has been the distinction of rank and Heraldry has unquestionably been found serviceable as the means of making that distinction. Primitive people bore individualistic or tribal devices on their bodies or on their war or hunting shields and such symbols evolved into emblems of caste to distinguish the illustrious and noble. Crests were employed during the feudal ages to display the exploits of chivalry, the deeds of valour, the rewards of merit or the gracious favor of princes and to commemorate its triumphs over oppression and violence.

A coat of arms has always been the indisputable appendage of a gentleman and an object of pride and display. In the modern sense they are used to preserve, for posterity, the record of the achievements of our ancestors and as a testimonial of our authentic descent. A crest on stationery lends a distinction which is never attained by any other form of die decoration, not even by the most artistically arranged monogram. Ministering largely to the pride of man, conferring honour, and cherished since its maturity, Heraldry has flourished in every country and under almost every form of government.

Heraldry throughout the ages has always been a subject of abuse and ridicule by the untutored and to a degree this is true today. Much is unknown of this subject and it is only by taking a broad-minded view of the limitations of knowledge of the past, that one can derive pleasure from the study of ancient armoury. It is in this light that such studies will ever be dear to us who take an interest in the social life of our ancestors, or who desire to recall the imagination and bright pageantry and chivalry of the gentlemen of our past, who, for age after age, were loved at home, and respected abroad. Our best and cultured minds, who worthily inherit the insignia of the chivalric ages, have always been drawn to the intriguing subject of Heraldry.

It is held that Heraldry is so intimately connected with aristocracy, that it has no connection with a democratic age or nation. This is disproved by the interest in this subject by our own leaders in America, and in their smaller American republics, as well as in France and Switzerland. Some of the most striking and most ancient Coat-of-Arms in this country have been, and still are, borne by families which are neither distinguished by titles nor by posses-

sions of particular wealth and cannot be said to be an exclusive distinction of the aristocracy.

Heraldry faithfully reflects the culture and knowledge of the periods in which they lived. Although Heraldry, or the regular bearing of Coat-of-Arms or garments bearing symbols, usually cannot be traced before the period of the Norman Invasion (1066 A. D.), the custom of bearing various symbols on shields, helmets, and ensigns or standards, extend to the remotest antiquity. In many cases it is difficult to assign the exact reason for the original assumption of a particular Coat-of-Arms. In the case of any ancient family in order to arrive at the actual or even a presumptive reason, it would be necessary to study the early history, traditions, and feudal associations of such family. As there were dead languages, so are there dead symbols and ceremonies handed down, whose origin and tradition are unknown, hence, many symbols borne on coat Armour today are incapable of interpretation.

Herald's College was only constituted in the reign of Richard III, in 1483, so that the foundations of Heraldry were established in the arbitrary assumptions of arms by various individuals. We find in connection with many ancient Crests and Coats-of-Arms, a number of surprising or incongruous subjects, which defy modern Heralds to explain them satisfactorily, and the legendary origins of which have become shrouded by the mist of many ages.

Symbols, both in the Church and in everyday life and literature, formed the vital force which animated our ancestors in thought and action in a period full of both sentiment and theatrical display, and unless we bear the fact in mind, we shall fail to form a just idea of the lives and deeds of the chief actors in the stirring drama of ancient times. Heraldry is a memorial of the brave and true hearts and great names of those downright in earnest and picturesque times, and a monument to the men who, by their energy, love of liberty and valour, very largely contributed to make this world what it is today.

THE ORIGIN OF HERALDRY

Heraldry as a science is not of remote origin, it had its inception during the second or third Crusades, in the early part of the twelfth century and is directly attributable to the soldiers of the cross. Its introduction was coeval with the use of armour in the Middle Ages, when it became necessary for men to recognize each other as friend or foe in the melee of battle. Many of its symbols were derived from remote ages, some of which appear to have come from Egypt or Asia Minor and many others from the early church. Symbols

were originally chosen by the wearer according to his own will, commemorative perhaps of some valorous incident, others selected ferocious appearing imaginary beasts of legend with the thought of intimidating their enemies on the field of battle, some as emblematical of their surnames, or place of residence. Then the military period of the Crusades brought their symbols; afterwards came figures representative of the Arts, the Chase, agriculture and certain merchant's marks. The tournaments brought others, indicative of the knight's prowess at these pageants as well as at subsequent successful wars. A later and more learned age contributed others from the classical stories. At first these heraldic bearings were embroidered on a surcoat worn over the armour itself, hence the name of "Coat-of-Arms." Gradually this haphazard method gave way to the system of continuing the same device in a family which resulted in hereditary Coat-of-Arms.

During this period the imperfections of uncultivated eloquence and a general ignorance of written language contributed greatly to the practice of authenticating all deeds and transactions with seals of their owners' armorial bearings, thus preserving such records for posterity. Abuses in displaying coat armour gave use, in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, to the Herald's Visitations, the purpose of which was to confirm, control, and record such bearings as were then in use. In their invaluable documents are set forth the principal hereditary achievements of the United Kingdom, and, "All who can deduce descent from an ancestor whose armorial ensigns have been acknowledged in any of the visitations are entitled to carry these arms by right of inheritance.

Coat armour originated with the desire to protect the wearer; the first forms were crude leather caps to protect the head. These were improved upon and eventually were made of metal, gradually covering the entire body.

The CREST, as its name indicates, was worn on the top of the helmet a small ornament usually fashioned of metal, wood or leather. This crest was attached to the metal helmet by means of a twisted cloth, represented on Coat-of-Arms by a wreath of six skeins and always colored with the principal metal and principal color of the shield, alternately, in the order named.

The MANTLING, LAMBREQUIN, or EMBELLISHMENT, representing the cloak or mantle worn over the coat armour, as a protection from the sun and being the best material to deaden the effect of the thrust of the sword, is depicted by irregular draperies flown from the helmet, down both sides of the shield.

MOTTOES are not a component part of the grant of any arms, but have merely been adopted by the families themselves, sometimes as a war cry, a pun upon the family name, but usually with deep sincerity in the expression of their thought. The omission of a motto on a coat of arms has no significance; very few Continental families ever adopted them.

THE BLOOD OF THE BRITONS

A thousand years before Christ, the ancient Iberian Aborigines of the Stone Age in England were overwhelmed by the Celton Britons, the vanguard of the Aryan invasion of Central Europe, who overran and populated the country. During the first four centuries of the Christian Era the Britons were under the military sway of Imperial Rome although but very little Roman blood was infused into the native population. The Roman legions were withdrawn in A.D. 429, and the island was gradually overspread by hordes of Anglo-Saxons, and Jutes, Gothic tribes from Sleswick in Germany, who in a century exterminated or expelled the majority of the Britons, reducing the remainder to serfdom, and by A. D. 550, constituted over four-fifths of the blood of the population, and indelibly impressed on the country their language and characteristics which prevail in the English race to this day. For five centuries the Anglo-Saxons dominated England and while toward the close of their regime there was considerable Danish settlement in the country, yet in A. D. 1066 nearly three-fourths of the blood of the two million population was Anglo-Saxon. In this year the Norman Conquest extinguished the rule of the Anglo-Saxons in England and stripped them of all ownership of the land, reducing them to Artisans, laborers and serfs of the soil; although the Norman Invaders comprised but one-sixth of the population, the establishment of the feudal system securely founded a powerful landed Aristocracy, which by the custom of Primogeniture has endured. After the Norman Conquest there was a sharp caste distinction between the Normans and Anglo-Saxons, but gradually a welding together of the general mass of the population took place, and from the great numerical preponderance of the Anglo-Saxons their tongue became the predominate element in the evolution of the English language.

At the time of the settlement of New England—(1620-40), of the blood of the English Nobility, the Norman strain was still preponderant, but it is considered that of the blood of the great mass of the then four million population of England (the yeomanry craftsmen, laborers, etc), nearly two thirds were Anglo-Saxons, the remainder being chiefly Norman, Briton, Danish, Roman, and Iberian, in amounts decreasing in the order named, and this preponderance of Anglo-Saxon blood pertained especially to Suffolk and Essex.

The causes leading to the settlement of New England may be briefly stated.

During the reign of Elizabeth (1547-1603), dissension grew and spread among some of the Protestants in England, a desire for a simpler religion with independent congregations and even a separation of church and state; these dissenters became severally known as Puritans and Separatists and in spite of persecution to enforce conformity to the established church they increased rapidly in numbers, principally among the great middle class under James I. and Charles I. the persecution of the Puritans became so obnoxious as to induce an emigration, between 1620 and 1640, of some twenty-five thousand of them to the wilds of New England where they might enjoy their religious beliefs unmolested; of these colonists nearly two-thirds were from Essex and Suffolk Counties. To secure religious freedom was not, however, the only cause of this emigration; a corrupt and incompetent government and profligate court had brought the country to great industrial distress, poverty to the masses, and crushing taxation, and it is certain that many of New England's settlers left their native country to better their living conditions. In 1643 the Puritan party secured control of the English government, their persecution ended, and emigration to New England practically ceased for nearly a hundred and fifty years.. Consequently, at the outbreak of the American Revolution in A. D. 1775, over nine-tenths of the New England population of seven hundred thousand were descended from the twenty-five thousand of English Colonists who came from England between 1620 and 1640.

During this time other nationalities came to our shores, the Huguenot migration from France, some direct, some via other European countries, due in main to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685; the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and their surrender to the English forces, although forced, left most of the population under English rule. With the withdrawal of the Swedes in Delaware, the Atlantic sea coast from Nova Scotia to Florida was placed in the possession of the British. Jamestown, Virginia, contributed its quota in 1607, the Cavaliers of Maryland arrived in 1634, from which points migration soon began into North Carolina and westward. With Oglethorpe came the earliest settlers into Georgia. To this great tide of migration from European shores our present melting pot owes its foundation.

SCIENCE IN THE STUDY OF A FAMILY NAME

The study of names is of itself an absorbing and elusive subject; there are many curious corruptions resulting from mutilations due to illiteracy and other causes. In the dim ages of the past there is no indication of personal relationship, but only relation to the same

tribe, race or clan of people. Primitive personal names or some form of oral designation doubtless originated with speech itself.

During the period of the barbaric days, first or given names, were the only designations borne. Nothing else was necessary as at that time each member of the tribe knew all the others and only one name or address was known. Centuries passed and as society became more complex and need arose for more specific designations and surnames are the result of this need.

The assumption of surnames commenced in Normandy in the eleventh century, and gradually extended itself into England, Scotland, and Ireland. The majority of the surnames are derived from these sources: (1) from baptismal or personal names; (2) those given due to bodily or personal characteristics; (3) those derived from locality or place of residence; (4) those derived from trades, occupations and offices.

By the end of the twelfth century hereditary names had become common in England; in 1465 Edward V. issued a decree compelling Irish outlaws to adopt surnames, "either of some town, or some col-
enter, as Blacke or Brown, or some Art or Science, as Smyth or Carpenter, or some office as Cooke or Butler." Similarity in the nineteenth century a decree compelling Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German Surname to their single name previously carried.

The major portion of the surnames are derived from the designation of the father who first adopted the surname. These were formed by the addition of a prefix or suffix as a distinction, meaning "son of" or other form of diminutive. Examples of this are the English names termination in "son," "ing," and "kin"; these deriving from the Norse "sonr," "ingr," and "Kyn" the many prefixes of Gaelic "Mac," the Norman "Fitz," the Welsh "ap" and the Irish "O." It is obvious that Williamson was the son of William; Johnson, the "son of" John, MacNeil, the "son of" Neil, Fitzhugh, the "son of" Hugh, O'Connor, the "son of" Connor, while the Welsh "ap" prefixed the son's designation.

The names derived from bodily or personal characteristics is an extremely large class. Most of these grew out of nicknames given to their first bearer. A few examples will suffice: Kindly qualities are represented by Makepiece or Makejoy; Moody testifies to dreamy temperaments; virtue by Good; alertness to Quick or Smart; lowly to Humble or Meek; arrogance by Proud; miserliness by Pennifather; social by Gay, Merry, or Bland; refined by Sweet, or Gently. Others derived from this source are Short, Lowe, Long, Tallman, Bigg, Gross., Little, Small, White, Gray, Brown, Black, Read (red), Clement, Savage, Grave, Goode, Best, Meane, Rich, Poor, Hardy, Strong, Armstrong, Swift, Wild, etc. etc., all of which speak for themselves.

Those derived from residence and place of residence seem to have been the direct result of the feudal system. The Norman Conquerors introduced the territorial "de", "dela" or "deal" and were adopted by the nobility, indicating possession of one's own lands. Many of these names have been corrupted beyond recognition and many such estates, hamlets, castles, villages are now extinct and cannot be found on the maps of today. Those bearing such suffixes as "ton," "ford," "ley," and "ham" denoting locality are very numerous.

Trades, occupations, and offices contributed their share toward our present surnames. Among the Anglo-Saxons, words designating employments were sometimes used as we now employ baptismal names.

The fact that one bore the name of Wodeman (Woodman, or charcoal burner) does not indicate that such was his actual occupation as such may have been a baptismal name, not occupational; in the same sense one named King may have been a leader in his own locality, not a monarch. We can accept the fact, however, that most official surnames are of occupational origin. Here are a few examples: King, Prince, Bishop, Priest, Abbott, Clerk, Duke, Earl, Baron, Knight, Marshall, Constable, Sargeant, Sommoner, or Sumner, Burgess, Bailiff or Bailey, Squire, Forrester or Foster, Parker, Woodward or Woodruff, Hayward, Smith, Carpenter, Mason, Baker, Thayer, Cooper, Carter, Chapman, Miller, Shepherd, Wright, etc. etc.

While thousands of surnames referred to above may be said to explain themselves, there are multitudes of others of which the meaning is, to most persons, entirely hidden. Words obsolete for centuries in our language are still retained in our family nomenclature, fossilized, as it were. Many curious corruptions resulted from mutilations of such names due to illiteracy and space does not permit more than a few examples which we give at random below.

The attempt to anglicize foreign spellings have resulted in endless confusion. Records prove that the following are identical of origin: Physick-Fishwick, Snooks-Sivenoaks, Nobbs-Hopps, Higginson-Dixon, Philbrick-Fellbridge.

While some names may seem humble in their literal interpretation, more often than not such beginnings may be surprising in its implication to some event of which we know nothing; it may have only been a convenient designation to distinguish some person from another who lived nearby but as time progressed established its bearer or his descendants as an individuality because of some outstanding accomplishment, thereby achieving distinction, honor and respect.

The foreign data has been compiled chiefly from the following sources:

The International Studio of Heraldic Art.

Wade—"The Symbolisms of Heraldry," 1898.

Burke—"Encyclopaedia of Heraldry," 1851.

Coe—"Robert Coe, Puritan," 1911.

Lower—"Dictionary of Family Names," 1860.

Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," 1901.

Harrison—"Surnames of the United Kingdom," 1912.

CHAPTER I

Our First Immigrant Ancestor

THOMAS UNDERWOOD AND HIS WIFE ELIZABETH

The name of Underwood is of English origin, and early uses of the same gives it as Under-wode, or Under-the-wood, but it is not known from which Woods it originated; however, it is known to have existed in Weston, England, since 1334. The name Thomas seems to have been a favorite of the family as many records of Thomas Underwood are found in early English histories. Our ancestor, Thomas, was born in the Central part of England about 1620, and was from the first a dissenter from the Established Church. He went to Ireland (Dublin) as a soldier of Cromwell and there became interested in Quakerism. Religious unrest in Ireland, as well as political unrest in England, and the passing of the Toleration Acts in America in the Colony of Maryland, giving religious freedom to anyone professing faith in Jesus Christ, whether he be Puritan, Catholic, or Church of England, induced Thomas Underwood and his wife, Elizabeth, to bid farewell to friends in England and Ireland, and turn their faces to the new land of Promise, America.

In June of the year 1650, they placed all their belongings on a little sailboat, the name of which is not known for sure, but may have been the "Freedom." After an exciting voyage of nearly ten weeks they arrived safely in America in September 1650. In this country, they had friends by name of Meeres, who had holdings near the Severn River in Maryland, in the County of Ann Arundel. On August 16, 1664, Thomas Underwood and his wife, Elizabeth, received a patent from Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert), for fifty acres of land on the north side of the Severn River known as "Middle Neck," and a further grant of one hundred acres in the same locality known as "The Landing."

Thomas and Elizabeth had only two known children, Samuel and Elizabeth, who grew up at the home at Middle Neck. Their mother, Elizabeth, died while the children were fairly young, and lies buried near Severna Park, Maryland. Thomas Underwood also died at "Middle Neck" in 1683, and is buried near his wife. Nothing is known of the daughter, Elizabeth, except that after her parents death she lived with the Meeres family for a while.

Samuel, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Underwood, sold "Middle Neck," but retained "The Landing" and received an additional grant from Lord Baltimore, called "Underwoods' Addition,"

and one grant of fifty acres called "Mutual Consent." On August 14, 1683, he moved from his estate in Maryland to New Castle, Delaware. He lived in Delaware until March 14, 1722, when he purchased two hundred and fifty acres in London Grove, Chester County, Pa. for the sum of £57.10.0. He died in Chester County in the same year, 1722, and is buried at London Grove. The name of his wife is not known. His children were: Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Alexander, Thomas, and Elizabeth, and of these Alexander Underwood, with his wife, Jane, moved to Warrington Meeting in 1743. He was born in 1688 in New Castle, Delaware. He became a preacher in 1735, and was a preacher at Warrington Meeting York, Pennsylvania, for several years. His children were: Mary, Samuel, Thomas, Elizabeth, Ann, William, Joseph, Jane, Olive, Benjamin, Elihu, John, Mary (again) and Ruth.

Of these, Benjamin Underwood married Susanna Greist, the daughter of John Greist, who died January 7, 1750, and his wife, Martha Baldwin, who was born December 12, 1691, and died in April 1752. Benjamin Underwood died December 8, 1803. His wife, Susanna Greist Underwood, who was born June 30, 1730, died about 1800. Their children were Asahel, Benjamin, Sarah, Nehemiah, Martha, Enoch, Willing, Michael, and Mary, the youngest, who was born July 16, 1767, at Warrington Meeting. Benjamin and Susanna Greist Underwood are buried at Warrington Meeting Burial Grounds of Friends in York County Pennsylvania.

These facts are from records, recorded in York County Register of Friends, also in Myers "Immigration of Irish Quakers."

Just a word concerning the Underwood Coat of Arms which is very impressive, although there are several. The one of Dublin Underwoods, is the one taken by the Maryland and Delaware Underwoods of which our grandmother, Mary Underwood, is a descendant.

Shield: Gules on a fess ermine between three annulets or a lion passant gardant; in chief a cross, crosslet argent, between two annulets.

The Crest: A lion passant gardant azure.

Motto: "Nole irritare leonem."

CHAPTER II

The Hutton Family in England, Ireland, Scotland and America

HUTTON: This surname is an ancient and distinguished one of British origin. Authorities disagree as to the origin of the name, though most contend that it is derived from the old English words "hou," meaning "hill," and "ton," meaning "town." The literal meaning of the word is therefore "hilltown or high town." The name was, no doubt, adopted because of residence in or near such a town.

This family name is also applied to a number of towns,, chief among them the town of that name in Lanconshire. Such towns were normally named for individuals of prominence who lived in them in early time.

This ancient surname is also frequently spelled Houghton, which is another spelling of the name.

A branch of this family has long been found in Scotland, where they resided chiefly at Cumberland, and of old were styled after the French fashion popular after the Norman Conquest (1066). Among the oldest records of the family in Scotland are the following: Simon de Hutton, a juror of Lanark in 1263; and these spellings appear in 1460 and 1605 respectively, Hudton and Hutone. Practically every family name has undergone such changes in spelling since their origin.

Authorities: Dellquist, "These Names of Ours"; Lower, "Patronymica Britannica"; Weekly, "British Surnames"; Black, "Surnames of Scotland."

Heraldic Blazoning of the Coat of Arms of the Hutton family.

Shield: or (gold) a lion rampant gules (red) between three arrows proper (natural color); on a chief of the second (red) as bezants (gold roundels).

CREST: A serpent emitting fire out of its mouth and nostrils all proper (natural color).

COLOR MEANINGS:

In heraldry gold is the metal denoting authority, splendor, wealth, and generosity. Red is the color of war and symbolizes courage, bravery, love of combat and adventure. Proper or natural colors have no heraldic significance.

CHARACTER MEANINGS:

The lion, king and mightiest of beasts, was a symbol of the mighty warrior knight, especially in the rampant or fighting position. The **lion** has been called the noblest charge in heraldry.

The arrows, which were used in battle in ancient times, denote a war-like back ground and are a symbol of courage.

The bezants, or gold roundels, represent the coins of Byzantium and indicate the service of our ancestor on the Second Crusade, that memorable expedition by Christian knights in the Middle Ages to recover the tomb of Christ from the Infidels. The Crusaders had to pass through the land of Byzantium, which was supposedly Christian; but the people of that land taxed the Crusaders heavily. To commemorate their avarice, the bezants were adopted by some of the Crusaders on their shields. Three are used in honor of the Holy Trinity.

The serpent emitting fire was symbolic of both a war-like disposition and a superior wisdom.

There is no motto to the Hutton coat of arms, because of its great antiquity. (1090).

Authorities:

Burke, Encyclopedia of Heraldry and General Armoury.

Fairbairn, Crests of Leading Families.

Fox-Davies, Armorial Families.

Wade, The Symbolisms of Heraldry.

Hennessee, Your Family Coat of Arms.

Scott-Giles, The Romance of Heraldry.

Boutell, Heraldry.

From our histories we learn that the race of people of Northern England, Scotland and Wales, have never been completely conquered, either by Angle, Saxon, Roman or Norman, remaining for the most part Celtic, and either were made stronger by absorbing their would-be conquerors, or retained their racial identity. At any rate it is from the Northern family of Huttons that our ancestors come. One branch of the family, according to the English historian Wm. Hutton, moved southward in to central England, near Derby, and remained there in early history. Our branch remained in the northern part of England and Scotland before settling in Ireland, during the plantation period. One thing our family has in common with the one remaining in England was the preference for the name of Thomas. Simon also seems to have been a name used by many of the Hutton clan. The juror of Lanark was the first known Simon. That also was the name of our ancestor of Warrington Meeting, York County, Pa.

This northern family has always been known for their aggressive spirit, courage and perserverance, as well as independence and freedom of thought. They were dissenters from the established Church from the first, and we have proof from centuries past, that they were educated people, by their historic letters and documents.

From Bessie's History, we have records of John Hutton, (son of Thomas) in 1658 being taken from a religious meeting in Cavan, County Cavan, Ireland, and imprisoned for seven days, on account of his liberal views relative to the established church.

Again in the year 1677, John Hutton of Killceagh (a fine estate or plantation) of Cavan, Ireland, had seized for tithes on his refusal to submit: 2 lambs, 2 clamps of turf, 4 fleeces of "wool," 3 loads of hay, 1 load of barley, 9 loads of oats, 11 sheaves of beare, 4 car loads of beare (flailed), valued at £3.—from Stockdale's History.

Thomas Hutton, our ancestor, was born at the estate of Killceagh, Cavan, Ireland, about 1655, son of John Hutton. The name of his mother is not known (at present), nor is it known whether he had brothers and sisters. Thomas Hutton married about the year 1680. He is known to have had at least two daughters and three sons. The names of the sons were Joseph, Nehemiah and John, and they, with their parents, lived for many years near Carlow, County Carlow, Ireland. In the year 1700 the wife of Thomas Hutton died, and on March 23, 1703, at his estate, Killceagh, he was married to Rachael Laybourne, widow of Joseph Laybourne of Ardnahu, County Cavan. Mrs. Laybourne was an old and esteemed friend of the family. The sons then moved to nearby Catterlaugh.

Having the love of adventure in their blood, coupled with the glowing stories of Penn's Wood land in America, induced hundreds of people, (especially Quakers), from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, to leave kinfolks and father land, and risk all that was dear to them, for the long and perilous journey to the strange new land of freedom. Among the hundreds were Joseph, Nehemiah and John Hutton.

To reach Pennsylvania, with its wise laws and cheap lands, was a most hazardous undertaking. To face the perils of such a trip, and the dangers of a strange new world, took the utmost courage, and only the strongest and most adventuresome dared to make the voyage, which took from seven weeks to three months, according to weather conditions. The usual price of passage from England or Ireland to America was about £9. (This was a very high price for that time). Besides the high cost—many ships were lost at sea, or blown hundreds of miles off course by terrific storms; some were victims of pirate ships. Hundreds of passengers became ill from small pox, lung fever (pneumonia), scurvy, and other dread diseases, and died before reaching the American shore.

It is not known which ship brought our immigrant ancestors to America in 1710, but a few years later the most popular Irish ship, was the SIZARGH, with Nathan Cowman, commander. He was said to be an honest man and lucky indeed were those fortunate enough to sail on his ship.—Myers—Immigration of the Irish, into Pennsylvania.

It was the month of May, and all Ireland was in bloom when our three young travelers bid farewell to their friends and loved ones at the plantation of Killceagh, at Catterlaugh, Carlow and Dublin, and with their belongings locked safely into three stout sea chests, boarded a little sail boat, at the port of Dublin, and embarked for the land of opportunity, never to see their homelands again. On whatever ship they made the voyage, their captain was an honest man and in nine weeks their ship landed at New Castle, Delaware, in July of 1710.

It is to be noted that the three counties of Delaware remained under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania until Revolutionary War days, although they had a separate assembly. In Pennsylvania few laws were made but those few were strictly enforced. The principle stated by William Penn was, "Liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery." A council and assembly were granted—and members were elected by "freemen," having faith in Christ. Since the three sons of Thomas Hutton were "freemen" and had paid voyage to America, we find according to "Myers History of the Irish," that Joseph, Nehemiah and John, voted for members of the assembly, in Chester County. A privilege that has never been held lightly by their descendants.

It is not known for certain that Thomas ever visited his sons in America, but from his "Collection of Letters," in the possession of Samuel Smedley of Philadelphia, and published by Gilbert Cope, of Chester, Pa., we find evidence that he visited this country at least once. He knew the locations of lands and homes of his family too well for one who had never been in Pennsylvania, and was certainly well informed on what was taking place, both in Ireland and America. It was evident that he did much traveling in Ireland, since some of his letters were sent from Carlow, Dublin, Cavan and from Scotland and England.

It must be noted also that price of sending any communication was high and travel was difficult in the early part of 1700.

In the summer of 1710 when the three immigrant lads landed in New Castle, Del., the country looked as beautiful to them as had Ireland in the spring. However there was not much time to enjoy the scenery of their new home as they immediately set about to find a suitable site for a cabin to be erected before winter set in, and to find friends who were waiting to receive them, among whom was

their uncle James Starr and his wife and the family of Peter Lightfoot, also a relative, from Carlo, Ire.

Of the three, Joseph, Nehemiah and John, our ancestor was Joseph, and it is his hands extended in dreams, across the years, that gives to his descendants, their heritage.

Only a short time was spent at New Castle, before removing to New Garden Township, Chester County, Pa., where Joseph purchased two hundred and fifty acres of fertile valley land in the year of 1710.—Myers History.

The Joseph Hutton land lay on the creek next to that of John Miller, who owned a large estate of 1013 acres in London Grove township, and his home was on "White Clay" creek, near the site of Arrandale, where he owned the grist mill. Miller was a descendant from John Miller of Oxenheath, England, who immigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1630. The fact that John Miller was one of the wealthiest men of the times, was shown by items recorded in his will, which mentioned, among many things, his good mattresses, (only the very wealthiest owned anything more than a shuck tick) his silver, copper and pewter utensils, his bolts of materials, "Fleeces, herds and horses." His entire will is recorded in Futhey & Copes History. John Miller gave six acres of land for the establishment of a meeting house, which was called New Garden, Meeting. Joseph Hutton's land was bordered on the other side by 350 acres belonging to his uncle, James Starr, formerly of Carlo, Ire.

The New Garden Meeting, received Joseph Hutton as a member early in its history, April 7, 1712. It was in this church that he married Miss Mary Miller, in 1714. Mary Miller was the daughter of John and Mary Miller of Arrandale, (White Clay Creek) his best friends and neighbors.

Some religious denominations were very strict in those early days, and many forms of amusement and recreation were forbidden. The dance was frowned upon and every step taken in a dance was claimed by some to be a "Step Nearer Hades."

Any form of cards was called the "Instrument of the Devil" and woe to any young man caught with a deck in his possession. Again we find in Myers History—"Joseph H. and Nehemiah H., with two other young men, were caught at their home with a pack of cards, "Instruments of the Devil," and were required to write an apology, which was to be publicly read by James Starr at the New Garden Meeting." Joseph and Nehemiah were received back, but the other two boys were forced from the church.

Life was not without its fun and gaiety, as there were quilting "bees," butchering "bees," house raisings, races and contests. "Through the Stone," "Fox and Geese" and "Nine Men's Morris," were popular games.

The weddings were celebrated by the entire neighborhood and many lists of wedding guests may be found in histories and church records. Even funerals came in for their share of social prominence. Drunkenness was frowned upon but a little wine was allowed, in moderation by the Quakers. Another form of recreation was strong man contests, and every man, young and old, was proud of his physical fitness. Every Quaker family also saw to it, that each child was taught to read and write, and back through the centuries we find the fact to be true, there were very few of these people who did not have, at least the rudiments of an education.

There were quite distinct class rivalries, especially in the South. In the Middle and Northern colonies the Dutch families and rich English traders made up the aristocracy, while in Pennsylvania the Quakers held aloof from the Germans. Nearly every colonial family entitled to wear coats of arms did so proudly.

The clothing worn by the people of this early time were mostly home-spun, and the poorer classes were crudely dressed. The more wealthy people had a morning and an evening dress and the men, when appearing in public, usually carried a gold headed "stick" (cane.) Many costumes of leather and skin were worn by the frontiersmen and their shoes were heavy and strong, however on Sunday even the coarsest shoes were adorned with shining brass buckles. Nearly every man of means wore a wig at times.

The wealthiest classes built fine old homes while the log cabins made up the bulk of the homes in the outlying districts, the wide kitchen fireplace being the center of the home, a swinging iron crane being standard equipment. Such a crane, made by hand from Pennsylvania ore, by Joseph Hutton, about 1760, has been handed down from generation to generation, and was given to me by my father in 1930, along with an iron stage coach hammer, also hand forged. An ancient worn walking "stick," is another prized possession. (A Scotch Irishman never used a cane.)

The frontier furniture was mostly rough, hand made pieces, but by 1760 many fine pieces of furniture were being made, and most homes boasted a few copper, brass and pewter pots. Wooden dishes and knives and forks were being used extensively.

When traveling was necessary it was done on foot or horseback, but by 1765 some stage lines were established.

Most of the people were farmers and the implements were very crude, consisting mostly of the hoe and the flail. Every wealthy farmer raised cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Money was very scarce.

The following are copies of letters written by Thomas, to his sons in America, the originals being in possession of Samuel L. Smedley of Philadelphia, Pa. (or his estate). They are of interest

in that they contain historical information, and news of those long ago days.

NUMBER 1

Carlo, Ire., 6 Mo. 20, 1726:

To my children, Joseph, Nehimiah and John, New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Letters dated 12 mo. 20 last have been received. Wm. Malone's family yt now is in ye smoll pox, himself and three of his children, but is likely to get over it except little Tom. Let James Star and his wife hear this letter. I cannot get your sisters and their husbands in mind to come to you. Sam White and his children all got over ye small pox. Samuel Wattson's wife is dead. She was an honest, concerned friend. Brother Russell and his children are well. Sam Laybourne, his wife and 2 sons are well. We have as good harvest time as ever I remember. but had a great wind ye last day of last mo. which did shake much corn and fruite. Land is very deare and corn is cheap at present, so is woll but cattle gives a good price. I desire you to give my love to my relations and friends yt went hense as if I had named them one by one for they are often with me in my mind and so shall conclude with deare love once more to you my deare children and bids you farewell in yt which changes not.

Thomas Hutton,
Carlo, Ireland

LETTER NUMBER 2

Dublin, Ireland, 2 mo. 25, 1733.

To my sons Joseph and John, New Garden Township, Chester County, Pa., Your letter of 7 mo. 2, 1732, received. Tell Rob. Sharmon I write to his father and am glad to hear yt he is like to do well. My regards also—

Thomas Hutton

This last letter was written not long before his death.

LETTER NUMBER 3 (Parts)

Carlow, Ire., 1 mo. 22, 1733.

To Nehimiah living beyond Oly in Philadelphia County, received a letter from Joseph from Philadelphia 9 mo. 22, and it was dated 7 mo. 19 inst. Also from Joseph and John dated 10 mo. 18 last. Let me know if thou hast got a patent for thy land, and how thy likes it there and whether there be much flax in that part of the country or in any of Pennsylvania for he I send this by intends to move thither, to Belfast. And he says there comes a deal of flax seed into Ireland thence to sell very good seed. It exceeds Dutch

seed much and yt there is a ship from thence with wheat which is well for corn will be very deare if it did not come from other places yt wheat was sold for 16S a barrel. I send my deare love to my sons etc.

Thomas Hutton

These three letters were published in Myers "History of Irish in Pennsylvania," and there is a book called the "Hutton Letters" published by Gilbert Cope of West Chester, Pa., and containing at least twenty-six published letters, possibly more. These letters give us some idea of crops, prices and trade, as well as the length of time from sending to receiving communications. It may also be noted that John and Joseph were still living at New Garden Meeting and were close to one another.

Life went smoothly for Joseph and Mary; food and game were plentiful, they had good land and Mary inherited land and an interest in the mill from her father. Joseph's uncle, James Starr, and his wife, were near neighbors and friends from Ireland, and new friends were arriving with every ship from Dublin. They took part in all church and government affairs. Even at this early stage of our country's history, Joseph was very active in and interested in political affairs.

There were eight sons and one daughter, born to this couple, all at their home on "White Clay Creek, Chester County, Pa., they were: John, Thomas, Joseph, Susanna, Samuel, William, Benjamin, Nehemiah, and Ephriam. These children grew up in better than average surroundings and the three older boys received private instruction, however their father, Joseph, died in the Autumn of 1735, and their mother, Mary Miller Hutton, died the following winter, 1736, leaving several young children.

Of these, Joseph, the third son, was born on May 28, 1720, and was a lad of sixteen when left an orphan. He, with his brothers and sisters, remained at their home estate at New Garden Meeting until 1747, when Joseph married Miss Betty Willis, also of New Garden. They continued living near there until 1753, when they sold their holdings and moved from New Garden to Warrington Township, York County, Pennsylvania.

Betty was the daughter of Henry Willis, of Chester, Pa. Children of Betty and Joseph were Betty, Joshua, Rachael, Joseph, Susanna, and Simeon.

Joseph Hutton died on March 13, 1786, and in 1787 Betty remarried to Jacob Norbury, and it is not known for certain when she died, but Joseph and Betty are both buried in the cemetery at York, Pa. Joseph Hutton served in the Colonial Army with 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Chester County Militia.—Penns Archives.

Simeon, the youngest son of Betty and Joseph, was born Feb. 17, 1765, at Warrington Meeting, now part of York, Pa. He grew to manhood at Warrington, and was received into the meeting at that place, however, at the time of his marriage on Dec. 14, 1786, Simeon was a resident of Paxton township, Dauphin County. His wife, Mary Underwood, was born July 16, 1767, at Warrington, now part of York, Pa. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Susanna Greist Underwood, and granddaughter of Alexander and Jane Underwood, Alexander being the illustrious "Quaker preacher of Warrington." Mary was also a granddaughter of Martha Baldwin Underwood, who was a daughter of Wm. Baldwin, whose descendants became famous for their inventions and industry in Pa. They were English descendants of Baldwin I. Prince of the First Crusade, youngest brother of Godfrey Bouillon; first king of Jerusalem, crowned in 1100.—Compton, and Thomas, Standard Reference.

Children of Simeon and Mary were: Joseph, Samuel, Rachel and Mary, possibly others. However, these four were all that were mentioned in the will of Simon and Mary his wife dated May 25, 1819, and recorded in Deed Book 3F, pages 258 and 59. This was for two tracts of land in Warrington township, containing respectively one acre and twenty-nine perches and twenty-nine acres and eighty-eight perches, the latter adjoining or being a part of his large piece of land. This same Simon by will later on, and registered Aug. 3, 1836, and recorded in Will Book R, page 282, devises all his real estate to his son Samuel, and charged with the care of his aged mother, Mary. This same will provides that the real estate shall pass to Joseph, on the same conditions, in the event of Samuel not surviving his father. Samuel who was born Sept. 21, 1793, never married. Rachel married Steward. The name of Mary's husband is not known.

Simeon Hutton died on July 24, the "hottest day of the year," according to the grave diggers diary, in the year 1837—From records in possession of the York County Historical Society. Mary died in 1853, aged 86 years. They are both buried at York, Pa.

Simeon Hutton served in the Colonial Army as a private in Captain Ephraim Pennington's Company, First Battalion, York County Militia, and in the War of 1812, Simeon Hutton served in the 74th Regiment, 1st Brigade, Eleventh Division, Pennsylvania Militia for two years.—(Pa. Archives)

Solomon Hutton, cousin of Simeon, served as Ensign in the 7th Company, York County Militia, Colonial Army, 1794. (Pa. Archives.)

William Hutton and brother of Joseph, served in Captain Benjamin Brown's company, Chester County Militia, for two years, during the colonial period.—(Pennsylvania Archives)

Joseph Hutton, son of Simeon and Mary, was born at Warrington, Township, York County, Pa., in 1790. He grew up at that place and attended school at York. He was a farmer by trade and was also an apprenticed printer. In the year 1819 he was married in the Warrington Meeting House. The name of his wife is not known for sure, since she is mentioned in all the wills and burial records, simply as Charity, wife of Joseph.

There were children born to Charity and Joseph: Simeon, Mary, Solomon, Joseph, Eliza, and Harriet—Charity deceased. Simeon remained a bachelor and cared for his mother, Charity. Mary married Thomas Daugherty, Solomon married Melinda Donley; Charity married her second cousin, Solomon, and were both killed by wandering Indians, leaving a young son, William Hutton, who is mentioned in Will Book 3-K, and came in for his mother's share of property. This Wm. Hutton enlisted in Company F. First Regiment, of Pa. at Philadelphia, Dec. 1846, and was mustered in at Pittsburgh by Lieutenant Fields. He was discharged, honorably, July 22th, 1848, after two years war service. Mexican War.

The following is the last will of Joseph Hutton, and was copied by Mr. Geo. Betz, Esq., in 1906, at York, Pa., and sent to my father at that time. Geo. Betz, Esq., was the brother of Dr. I. H. Betz of York Pa., owner of the famous "Betz Library" of that city. Mr. Geo. Betz was the father of Geo. Betz, and Mrs. Hattie Betz Guard, of Asherville, Kansas, and Perry Betz, editor of the Sentinel at Glen Elder, Kansas, and Mrs. Mary Reed, Beloit, Kans. Their immigrant ancestor was John Geo. Betz, who came from the Palatine, on the ship "Pennsylvania Merchant," with Captain Stedman, arriving Sept. 11, 1732, at Philadelphia. He was aged 26, and became prominent in the early history of York, Pa. Incidentally the famous book collection belonging to Dr. Betz was brought to Asherville, Kans., to the fine home of the late Geo. Betz, and a few years ago was divided between Kansas University and Hays College libraries, through the courtesy of the Betz family.

The will—"I, Joseph Hutton of Warrington Township, York, County, and the state of Pennsylvania, do make and ordain this; my last will and testament in manner and form following. First, I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my decease as possible. Items. I give and bequeath unto my son, Joseph, the sum of one dollar and to my son Solomon the sum of one dollar; to my daughter Eliza, married to Alexander Mullen, the sum of one dollar; to my daughter Mary the sum of one dollar, and to my daughter Harriet, married to James Young, the sum of one dollar. (The son, of daughter Charity, deceased came in for mother's share.) Also I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Charity, and my beloved son Simeon all the residue of my estate, both real and personal to them and their heirs and assigns forever,

and in case of the death of either, then said estate both real and personal shall belong to the survivors and their heirs and assigns forever, and lastly I soberly appoint and constitute my esteemed friend, John C. Nesbitt, of said township, my sole executor of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I, Joseph Hutton, the testator, have herewith set my hand and **Seal** this eighth day of November A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Signed,
Joseph Hutton

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of us who have signed our names as witnesses in the presence of each other. Wm. McClellan, Peter Myers, Wm. Ross.

Letters of administration were granted to James Kerr on Jan. 30th, 1855, after the death of Joseph Hutton, Will Book V.P201. Charity Hutton, wife of Joseph, died in 1856, and is buried beside her husband at York, Pa.

Solomon, the second son and third child of Joseph and Charity Hutton, was born on May 1st, 1825, in Warrington township, York County, Pa. He spent his boyhood at the farm, which had been patented by his great grandfather, Joseph Hutton, in 1753, and where his grandfather, Simeon Hutton, and his father, Joseph, had spent most of their lives. Solomon, like his grandfather Simeon, did not entirely agree with the policies of the Quakers, in dealing with neighboring people of different denominations. Simeon, as a lad of eighteen years, although against the Quaker policy, served in the Continental Army as a private in Capt. Geo. Pennington's Company, First Battalion, York County Militia. Again in the War of 1812, Simeon Hutton enlisted in the 7th Regiment, First Brigade, Eleventh Division, Pennsylvania Militia, for two years.—Pen. Archives.



Solomon Hutton

As a young man Solomon Hutton, accompanied by his brother, Joseph, removed to what was formerly Hamilton-ban township.

York County, Pa., and now a part of Adams county. The young men were engaged in the freighting business, hauling freight to points in Ohio, for the stream of immigrants pouring into that state. In the year 1852 Solomon sold his freighting business and moved to Ohio where he began working for the railroad company in constructing new roads. He worked for the Baltimore and Ohio company for eight years. In 1855, having competed in various contests in the state of Ohio, Solomon Hutton was given a silver medal for being judged the stoutest man in the employ of the railroad company. Of this, his medal, he was very proud.

On January 26, 1860, in Knox county, Solomon was married to Miss Melinda Donley of Defiance county, Ohio. Melinda was the youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth McKee Donley of Defiance county.

The family of Donley was anciently seated in Ulster, County Tyrone, Ireland. The bailiwick of the Donleys or "Ballydonley" being named for this family. The origin of the name is Old North Celtic and according to the Scientist Furgerson, meant Dane.



Melinda Donley Hutton and her daughter,
Clara (Foster)

The Donley arms are very attractive, con-

sisting of two red lions supporting a red dexter hand between three mullets (red stars); in base the sea, thereon a salmon in natural colors, all on a silver shield, the crest, being an arm in natural color holding a sword encircled with a pointed Irish crown. The motto: "Lamh dearg Eiren" (The red hand of Ireland).

The immigrant ancestor of this family arrived in America prior to 1750, as the Donley family is mentioned in Berks County history about this time. Our ancestor was Wm. Donley who had settled in Hamilton-ban township, York County, Pa., before the year 1776. As a very young man Wm. Donley served in the Revolutionary Army, in Capt. Thomas Clingman's company, York County Militia, on active duty. He received six pounds in pay and six pounds twelve shillings bounty money, according to a pay roll Manuscript Volume of Accounts of the Militia Debts of the United States, (p. 57) in custody of the Division of Public Records of Pennsylvania. His services have been identified as an expedition to Fort Pitt against the Indians.

—Certified by State Archivist of Pennsylvania. Wm. Donley also received twelve pounds twelve shillings for guarding prisoners of war at Camp Security in York County; in actual war services of the United States.—From M. S. Archive Div. Red Series, Pa.

The name of his wife is not known. He had at least two sons, William and John, and probably more, and also had daughters. He spent most of his life in York County and Adams County, Pa. Wm. Donley was an iron master. John Donley, the youngest son, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1795, and became a noted frontiersman, hunter and scout in Ohio. In 1831 John Donley was married to Elizabeth McKee, whose parents lived in Hamiltonban township, York County, Pa. This township later becoming part of Adams county, Pa.

The McKee family originated in Scotland and settled in Ireland during the plantation period. The name is Old Northern, with prefix Mc indicating son of Kee.

The arms of the McKee family is very impressive and boasts supporters. The shield consists of a chevron between three bear heads, on the chevron a buck's head between two hands holding daggers, all in natural colors and on a blue shield (the chevron and bear's heads are silver). The crest is a dexter hand holding a dagger all in natural colors, the supporters: two soldiers, in regimentals, their muskets rested on their exterior hands, all in natural colors, the motto: "Manu forti" (with a strong hand). International Inst.

The McKee family has played a great part in the early history of Pennsylvania, and came to America about 1720. Thomas McKee was born about 1724, and became one of the most noted frontiersmen in the history of Cumberland and Dauphin counties. As a young man he became a famous scout and in 1754 built a fort and trading house, (he was an authorized Indian trader) about twenty miles from Shamokin, Pa., and it was called Fort Augusta. Thomas McKee was commissioned as a captain in the Province of Pennsylvania in 1755, and was, according to Governor Morris, the most valuable Indian fighter in the province, and during the Indian War sent him to confer with the Indian chief Sachem. — History of Lancaster County.—History of Berks County.

We usually think of the Pennsylvania Indians as friendly toward the white people, and for many years they were peaceable, and especially to the Quakers, but to the Scotch Irish and Germans, wandering bands were continually harassing the outlying settlements and committing depredations, killing settlers and taking their children and destroying property. The assembly at that time was controlled by the Quakers who were friendly with the Indians and refused help to the scattered white settlements, siding with the Indians. The white settlers at Shamokin and many other nearby settlers were

killed. After the massacre in 1755 near Shamokin Captain Thomas McKee, Justice Foster and John Harris (founder of Harrisburg) were sent to bury the dead.—History of Dauphin and Cumberland County.—Rupp.

Time and space does not permit the naming of the exploits and experiences of Thomas McKee as told in the early history of Pennsylvania. He was married to a girl whom the Indians had taken from her parents as a young child and raised in the camp of the chief.—Rupp's History. She was able to speak and understand the Indian language and became a great help to her husband in trading with them, and during the Indian wars. Three known sons were born to them at Fort Augusta, near Shamokin, and probably more.

Our ancestors, Wm. McKee, with his brothers, Thomas, and John, were taxed in Hamiltonban township of York County in 1782, according to Pennsylvania Arch. Wm. McKee served in the Army of the Revoluton in Capt. Samuel Hays' company, 6th Battalion of Pennsylvania, and enlisted Jan. 9, 1776.—Penn. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. 10, Page 176.

Wm. McKee reenlisted at New London Roads and served in the Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion of Pa. David McKee served in Capt. Spears' Company of the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot Soldiers.—Pa. Archives.

Ephraim Donley cerved in Capt. Wilson's Company, 6th Battalion.—Pa. Archives.

Hugh Donley served in 2nd Battalion, Capt. Murray's Company, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment.—Pa. Arch.

Peter Donley served in Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, under Capt. Marshall, 1776.—Pa. Arch.

Henry Donley served under Capt. Spears, enlisted at Red Rock, May 9, 1777, State Regiment of Foot.—Pa. Archives.

Wm. Taylor served in First Pennsylvania Continental Line, in Capt. Henry Miller's Company, 1776.—From Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd S., Vol. 10.

Wm. McKee married Miss Sarah Jane Taylor of Mifflin County, Pa.—History of Berks County, and the youngest child, Elizabeth, was born about 1804, and in 1831 married John Donley, famous hunter and scout. John Donley was also well known as a musician in Ohio, being a violinist or fiddler of note. His wife, Elizabeth, a little Scotch lass, also loved to sing and dance and the two were called upon for entertainment for miles around. Elizabeth, with her dainty feet, could tap a native Scotch dance on a smooth surface not over 12 inches in width. They loved the music, songs and dances until at last John, (who was much older than Elizabeth) laid his fiddle down with the remark to his wife, "Mother, we are too old for the music

and dance." John Donley died in Defiance County, Ohio, many years ago. His wife, Elizabeth, went with her youngest daughter, Melinda, to Illinois, where she died during the Civil War, at Peoria, from the affects of a paraletic stroke.

There were three known children of John and Elizabeth McKee Donley, Wm. the oldest, born in Athens County, Ohio in 1833, and moving with his parents to Defiance County, Ohio in 1836. They were among the first settlers in that county. At least two of their children were born in Defiance county: Elizabeth, who married Haines, and Melinda, the youngest, born April 3, 1842, and married Solomon Hutton in 1860.

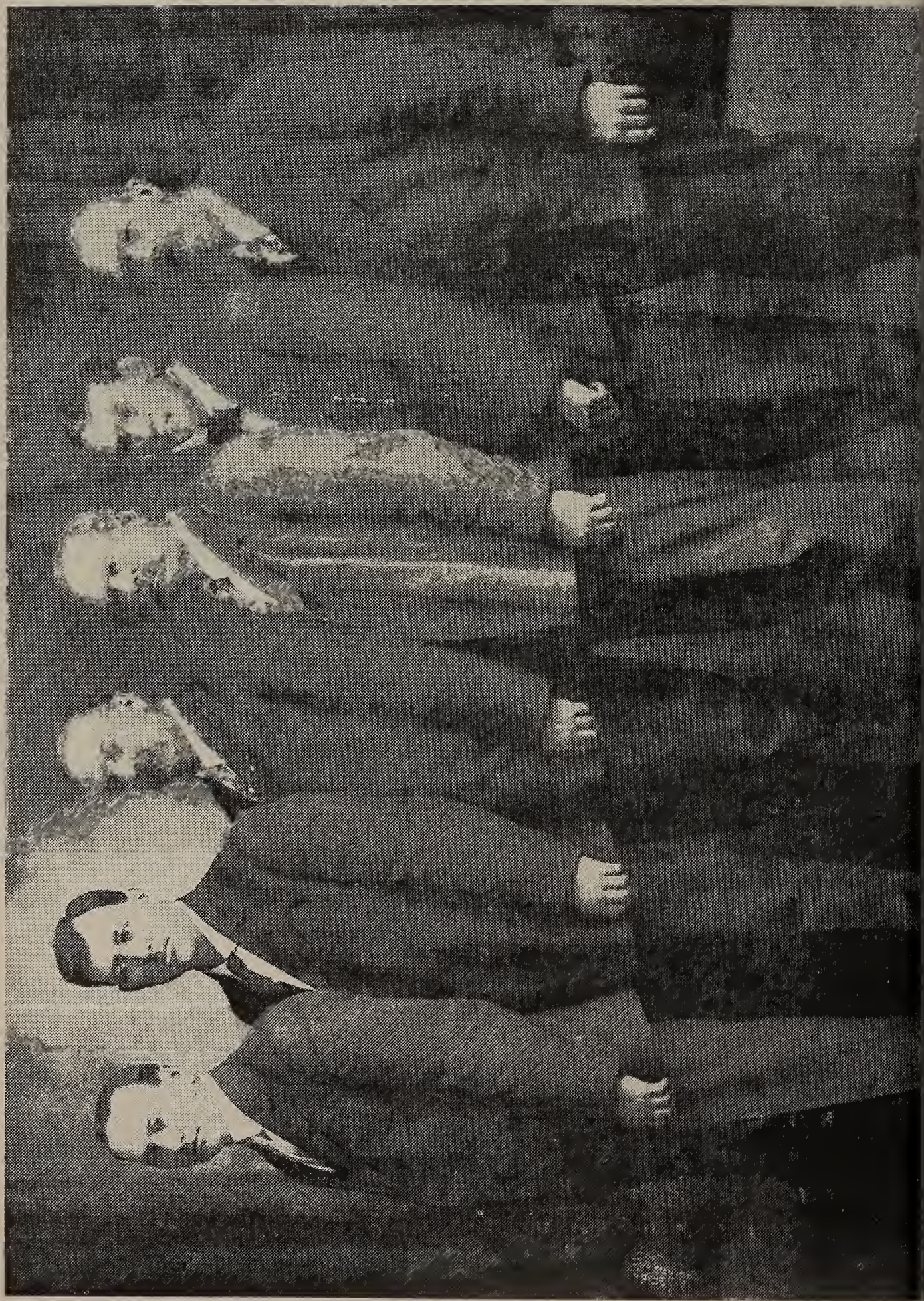
An older brother of John Donley, probably Wm., also settled in Defiance County, Ohio, and his son, William, served two years in Company G, 88th Regiment, of the Ohio Volunteers, Civil War. He was aged twenty years at the time of his enlistment.

Wm. Donley, son of John, was a blacksmith and a shoe maker by trade. Early in his life he received a broken leg in a hunting accident, but he enlisted in the Ohio Volunteer, Infantry, Company F. 48th Regiment, and though unable to march, he served as an army shoemaker. Date of his enlistment was Nov., 1861. He was aged twenty-eight at the time of his enlistment. William was married to Amelia Cummings, July 6, 1862, and two children were born, John and Lucille. Amelia died in 1875.—Defiance County History. Wm. Donley then married Lucy McFetters and they had four children—Charlie, Lottie, Arie and Peter, the youngest, who resides at 1736 Freemon Street, Toledo, Ohio, and has four living children, Ralph of Lafayette, Indiana; Marcia, of Saginaw, Mich.; Robert, of Toledo. The name of the fourth child is not known.

Wm. Donley made several trips to Kansas to visit his youngest sister, Melinda Hutton, during his lifetime; making the trip at one time with a team and spring wagon, taking three months for the trip.

After the marriage of Melinda Donley and Solomon Hutton they removed to Peoria, Ill., buying land just south of the city. The following year Solomon enlisted in Company I, 47th Volunteer Infantry of Ill., and served for the duration of the war, being honorably discharged in 1865. During the war, Melinda's mother, Elizabeth McKee Donley, and her neice, Libby Haines, stayed with her at Peoria, and they carried on the work of the farm as best they could.

At the close of the war they lived at Peoria for seven years and came to Kansas in the spring of 1872, taking a homestead in Jewell county, north of Scottsville. Living on the homestead for the remainder of their lives. Children born to this couple were Wm. Franklin, Ulysses Grant, Anna, Emma, Laura, Geo., Chas., Mary, Joseph, Walter and Clara.



Joe, Chas., Wm. F., U. Grant, Walter, Geo.
Sons of Solomon and Melinda Donley Hutton

Solomon Hutton was accidentally killed at the railroad crossing west of Jamestown, Kans., on March 19, 1901, aged seventy-six years. He had been a stalwart man his entire life and had never known illness of any kind. He had been a pioneer in three states, Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas. He had known hunger, cold and war, but lived to see great progress in his native state of Pennsylvania, as well as the three other states of his pioneering days, and peace in the Union. For many years he was commander of the G. A. R. in Jewell county. Solomon is buried at West Hope cemetery, Jewell county, in the same section as his homestead.

Melinda Donley Hutton was truly a pioneer mother of Kansas, and no storm was too severe or a night too dark for her to journey to the bedside of a sick friend, when called upon. Many a sick child in Jewell, Cloud and Mitchell counties in Kansas, owe their lives to the tender administrations and common sense of this pioneer woman. During the outbreak of typhoid fever in these counties in 1885, Melinda worked night and day to save the lives of the afflicted.

No word of complaint or condemnation was ever heard coming from her lips. She was fond of fun and laughter and her home was filled with beautiful things. Melinda was well educated and widely traveled. In a covered wagon she brought an old "bellows organ" from Illinois, as well as dishes belonging to her mother, Elizabeth McKee Donley, among which was the Welsh tea pot which had been brought from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and from Ohio to Illinois, and on to Kansas.

Melinda Hutton died April 11, 1910, at her homestead, and is buried at West Hope cemetery.

Mute testimony of the esteem in which she was held, was her funeral procession, which reached a length of two and one-half miles. People coming from miles around to pay their last respects to her, who had been their friend.

CHAPTER III

The Family of William Franklin Hutton

William Franklin Hutton was the first child of Solomon and Melinda Donley Hutton, and was born April 3, 1861, shortly before his father enlisted in the Union Army. His early childhood was spent at Peoria, Ill., the place of his birth. He came to Kansas with his parents when a lad of eleven years of age, and the family settled in the community of "West Hope," Jewell county, where he received his education and grew to manhood. On April 1, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary Mae Boyd, of Olathe, Kans. She was born at New Concord, Ohio, on Feb. 19, 1866, and was named for her mother, Mary May Myers Boyd.

They lived in Western Kansas until 1894, when he filed on a claim in Dewey county, Okla., moving his family there in 1895.

Frank was devoted to farming most of his life and he was successful. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of Dewey county and served two terms in that office; later being appointed to fill in an unexpired term as county commissioner of that county, and was then elected to serve another term.

Frank Hutton was appointed post master of Oakwood, Okla., by President Wilson, and served in this capacity until his death on June 20, 1927. His wife, Mary Mae, died on Feb. 27, 1932. Frank was a Mason of the highest degree.

To this pioneer couple were born ten children: Hazel Viola, (Dec. 20, 1886), Ceona Clovis, Nov. 4, 1888; John Dean, Aug. 14, 1890; Boyd Harlow, Sept. 13, 1893; Chas. Robinson, Aug. 20, 1895; Freddie Allen, Feb. 23, 1898 (d young); Edna May, Aug. 30, 1899 (d young); Wayne Franklin, Jan. 12, 1901; Eruce Wilson, Feb. 15, 1903; Alice Lovern, Feb. 3, 1906, died at the age of thirty-four years, at Oakwood, Oklahoma.

John Dean, the oldest son, was born at Scottsville, Kansas, and moved to Oklahoma with his parents in 1895. He married Miss Florence Harrison, Oct. 4, 1914, at Taloga, Okla. They homesteaded at Campo, Colc., in 1916, but moved back to Oakwood, Okla., in 1918. Their children are: Dorothy Dean, born at Ashland, Kans., March 24, 1918, and married Kenneth Fauckier, Sept. 26, 1941, children Kenneth born at Okla. City, 7-20-48; Sheila, born 9-2-50, at Oklahoma City, John Dean Hutton Jr., was born 4-5-26 at Oakland, and married Pauline Hewett Jan. 13, 1946: one child, Leon Dean, born 6-2-1948; Vonta June, born 8-3-1934, Oakwood.

Boyd Harlen, the second son, was born near Scottsville, Kansas, and was only two years old when he moved with his parents to Dewey County, Okla., at which place he grew up, and in April of 1911, was married to Miss Stella Harrington, also of Oakwood. Four children were born to Stella and Boyd: Vera, (died young); Norma, March 23, 1914; Harlene, Oct. 28, 1916; Estella, Dec. 18, 1923. Stella Harrington Hutton died on Dec. 24, 1923, leaving her six day old baby girl.

1164543

On June 5, 1926, Boyd Hutton married Edna Wyatt. They have no children.

Boyd was the second man called in Custer County, Okla., under the Selective Service, in World War I, but was not allowed to go, on account of his family and farming operations. From Custer County where he moved in 1914, he moved to Blaine County in 1936, and resided on a farm west of Watonga until 1949, when he and his wife, Edna, purchased land southwest of Rogers, Arkansas, where they now reside.

Norma Hutton married Dale Blair of Marshall, Ark., and their children are: Dale Vaughn, 7-14, 1935 (d. young), Norma Lynn, born Nov. 30, 1936; Neva Lee, born April 13, 1938; Jerrell Boyd, April 9, 1945.

The second daughter, Harlene, married J. Bert Hensley, of Marshall, Okla., and they have a son, Warren A., born 3-9-1938.

The youngest, Estella, married Wm. Foster of Eagle City, Okla., and they have two children, Carolyn Louise, born 2-22-1940, and Curtis Wesley, born 9-25-1941.

Chas. Robinson, third son of Frank and Mary Mae Hutton, born at Jamestown, Kansas, and moved with his parents to Oklahoma when he was five weeks old and was taken to the homestead when seven weeks old, this being his residence during most of his life. Charles was inducted into service in World War I at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, in 1918. On June the 14th, 1920, he was united in marriage to Miss Zelma Ethel Graham. Their children are: Frankie Hope Hutton, (by a former marriage,) born 8-23-1915, at Oakwood, Okla., and married Homer K. Ogden May 30, 1936; Charles Robinson, Jr., born 7-12-1921, at Oakwood, Okla., and married Jane M. Russell on 7-25-1946. Jane and Charles have one child, Janet Hope Hutton, born 8-23-1949, at El Reno, Okla.

Virginia May (Hutton) was born 2-10-1929, at Oakwood, Okla., and married Gene Ogden, 9-7-1950. They have two children: Sharon Jean, born 9-7-1951, on his parents' first anniversary, and Stephen Charles, born 9-8-1952, both at Thomas, Okla. Stephen was born just one day after his parents second anniversary.

The temptation to mention a little story of Hope Hutton Ogden is too great, so it must be told. In 1927 when Frank Hutton passed

away, our family was in attendance from Kansas. It was the first time I had ever seen cousin Hope, and our liking for each other was mutual. She begged for us to stay a day or two longer, but duties at home called, so we told her good-bye. Just before we left, she showed me where she had written her name, "HOPE," on the car, so I would never forget her. She had scratched it carefully in a secret spot on a car and in my heart. I have never seen her since that day but she was never forgotten.

Wayne, the fourth son of Frank and May Boyd Hutton, was born at Oakwood, and grew up at that place. He spent part of a year in Kansas about 1920. A prized possession still being used is an old "Waterman" fountain pen which Wayne gave to me, while visiting our home. Wayne is married and lives near Spavin, Okla. He has children, and one little girl was named Inez. The names of the others are unknown.

Bruce Wilson was the sixth son and ninth child born to Wm. Franklin and Mary May Boyd Hutton at Oakwood, Okla. His elementary education was received at Oak Grove, a rural school in the vicinity of the Hutton homestead. He attained his high school work at Oakwood and Clinton, Okla., high schools, and graduated from the latter in 1923. Bruce received further education at the Oklahoma A. & M. College at Stillwater and from the LaSalle Institute in Chicago, Ill, he received his accounting education.

While in high school Bruce was active in all forms of athletics, lettering in football, basketball, baseball and track. At an early age he became a member of the Methodist church.

On June 7, 1930, Bruce was married to Miss LaDora Lee Davis of Watonga, Okla. LaDora is the daughter of Howe and Mamie Davis of that city.

This couple are the parents of two daughters, LaVonna Lee, born Aug. 3, 1931, and Patricia S., born Dec. 25, 1938. The family resided in Oklahoma until 1941, when they moved to California. Bruce farms his own land and is also a bonded cotton sampler for the federal government. LaDora, his wife, is employed as a clerk in the post office at Earlimart, Calif., their home town.

LaVonna is attending San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif., and is in her junior year.

Patricia is a freshman in the Earlimart high school.

The family of Mary May Boyd was among the early settlers in America and was of British origin.

Frank Hutton and his brother, Grant, were two fine looking men, both being over six feet tall. Frank was dark and resembled the Huttons while Grant was "six-foot-three" with fair complexion, and said to bear more resemblance to the Donleys and McKees, their mother's family.

CHAPTER IV

Family of Ulysses Grant Hutton and Associated Families

Ulysses Grant was the second son born to Solomon and Melinda Donley Hutton, on March 29, 1864, at Peoria, Ill. During the dark days of the Civil War. He was named for Gen. Grant, the popular Union general. He was a little boy of eight when his parents decided to leave Peoria, and take a homestead in far away Kansas. He could remember many things, however, about the place of his birth, being blessed with a memory excelled by none. (a characteristic of the English race.)

They lived about two miles from Peoria and on Sunday attended church in a big white building at the edge of the city, going there in a wagon, drawn by a beautiful team of Belgian horses. When snow prevented them reaching the church in a wagon, the family walked, the parents carrying the smaller children.



The Trip To Kansas

When it was decided to move to Kansas, the excitement ran high and great preparations were made for the trip, which took many weeks by wagon. In the spring of 1872 the Solomon Hutton family loaded their wagons, covered over with canvas, which made them the famous pioneer prairie schooners. Into the wagon went a small iron stove, a table, beds and chairs. Other articles included were mixing bowls, churn, flat iron, kettle, the old iron crane, candle mould, one lamp, a skillet and coffee pot. Also a few pieces of chinaware which had belonged to Melinda's mother, Elizabeth

McKee Donley, and included the old Welsh tea pot. The Bible containing the family records and their precious gold pieces were carefully packed away. Ample food for the journey was planned and prepared. Extra clothing and a few yards of cloth with sewing supplies were tucked into the loaded wagon.

At last they were ready to start and with the Belgian horses on the lead wagon and a pair of spotted oxen on the rear wagon, with their cattle being driven, they, with a neighbor family who had one wagon and a saddle horse, made up the Peoria party. The Brady family including our old friend, William, were the friends who came with them. In the summer of 1872 they arrived in Jewell county, Kansas, and took up land in the West Hope neighborhood, which became their homestead as long as the parents lived, and until Grant took up a homestead of his own in Sheridan county. The family immediately set out to build and equip a "dugout," which was their home for many years.

In a few years their herd of cattle had increased largely and had to be herded on the prairie, this chore falling to the second son, Grant, as Frank usually helped with the seeding. One day while herding, he heard the loud and vicious barking of dogs, and coming up on a high bank suddenly came upon a large black bear holding the dogs at bay. At the sight of the boy the dogs took the courage to attack, but were either killed or so badly mauled by the bear that the boy and the dogs able to escape did so, quickly.

The stage coach line ran along the farm adjoining the Hutton place and was managed by a family by the name of Paul. This family had a son the age of Grant and the two were fast friends. One day while herding, his friend, barefooted, stepped on a prairie rattler and was badly bitten, although everything known to the pioneer was done, the young man died from the snake venom. My father hated the rattler from then on, above all other things. Another dread which constantly lurked was the danger from rabid dogs and cats, as the Pasteur treatment was not discovered until after 1881, and the bite of a rabid animal was sure death. The story, which always remained vivid, was of a relative in Pennsylvania, who was a blacksmith by trade, and who when bitten by a mad dog, chained himself to his forge to await death, knowing the agony and delerium which would be his, and doing this to protect his family.

When a young man of sixteen Grant and his brother, Frank, with the spotted oxen brought from Illinois, hauled freight and lumber from the nearest railroad, (Waterville), to Jamestown and Scottsville and the neighboring farms.

When their father, Solomon Hutton, was mustered out of the Union Army, part of his pay was in gold, and when his two sons, William Frank and U. Grant, reached the age of twenty-one, they were each presented with a gold coin. Frank received a gold half

dollar and Grant a gold quarter of a dollar. This gold piece was cherished during his entire life and he presented it to his youngest grandson, Richard Nicholas Ernzen, in 1943 and it is kept in a box of the vault at the First National Bank of Beloit, Kansas.

At the age of twenty-one Grant Hutton went to Sheridan county, Kansas, and staked out a claim five miles east and north of Hoxie, Kansas, near the head of the north branch of the Solomon river, and the home of the Houseworths. He built a two room sod house and a sod barn on his claim at the top of a knoll overlooking the valley.

Two years after staking his claim, Grant was married to Miss Arville Elsaída Niswender, oldest daughter of Abraham and Amelia Sherk Niswender, Jewell county. Anna Hutton, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid and Geo. Chitty, a boyhood friend, was best man. The wedding took place in the Niswender home, in the same corner of the same room in which six of her sisters were married later, and the parents celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Methodist bishop. Arvilla Elsaída chose for her wedding gown a white batiste, made with tiny ruffles, tucks and lace. Her reception dress was of a wine colored velvet made with a basque and full skirt. Her coat was of blue woolen material. Her wedding gown was made by a dressmaker in Jamestown, named Bell Shott.

There were fifty guests in attendance at the wedding and reception, which took place January 2, 1887.

Shortly after their marriage the young couple left for their home in Sheridan county, where they took active part in the activities of the community, as it was soon learned that Elsaída was a fine singer and Grant was an official square dance caller.

They made the journey to western Kansas in a covered wagon, pulled by a team of red sorrel mules, "Topsy and Belle." These same mules played quite a role in their lives for many years to come. They took with them two head of cattle and their household goods, among which was Elsaída's walnut bureau. It was not long before the little sod shanty took on the appearance of a home, as crisp white curtains were hung at the windows, flowers were planted near the house, and cypress vines were creeping around the door.

In all their years until death closed their eyes and their hands were at rest, Grant and Elsaída never once failed to plant at least a few flowers, shrubs and trees each spring. This love of trees and flowers was deeply instilled in each of the lives of their children.

Times were hard for the young pioneers and many weeks buffalo chips were used for fuel in the little iron stove. The western blizzard was a thing to bring chill to the heart of one lost on the prairie during one of them, when houses were few and roads were

paths. It was such a storm that overtook Grant some thirteen miles from home after taking his sister-in-law, Della Niswender, back to her school teaching job after spending Saturday and Sunday at their home. About noon the snow began to fall and it was decided to start to Della's boarding place before the storm became severe. They arrived at the house and Grant had started for home about three in the afternoon when the wind struck and the blinding snow made it impossible to see the road, there being few fences to guide him. The temperature dropped to the zero mark and the young man was not too warmly dressed to stand the lashing wind and snow. He realized his danger and carefully planned his course of action. He had explicit faith in his big sorrel mules but he knew their chances of getting home pulling a heavy wagon was slim, after a twenty-six mile pull over the trails and across the deep draws and gullies, impossible to see in the storm. He unhitched his mules and walked with them; sometimes between and sometimes beside them, hoping that by instinct they would guide him safely home, and that is exactly what they did, seeming to know that the life of their master was at stake.

Money was scarce and to help pay for his claim Grant Hutton took employment as foreman of the construction crew to elevate the grade for the building of the M. P. railroad across Sheridan, Thomas and Sherman counties to the Colorado line. This work was accomplished by the work of two or four mule teams on scrapers and fresnels; the men and horses and mules being housed in tents along the line. This work lasted until 1892, and his claim was free of debt. It was his lifelong regret that he did not stay in the employ of the railroad company, as that organization had made him a most attractive offer to remain in their employ. In the winter of 1892 the family moved back to Scottsville, Kansas, where they lived until 1895, at which time they moved to Asherville township, Mitchell county. In 1900 they purchased a home, six miles east of Beloit, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.E. Sec. 9, Twp. R. 6, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, Twp. 7, Range 6, where they continued to reside until 1935, when they moved to Beloit, 1012 N. Campbell Ave. They retained their homestead in Sheridan county.

Grant Hutton was the U. S. government agricultural statistician for Kansas for fifty-one years, having sent in his last report on the Sunday before his death occurred on Wednesday. He was always interested in politics and had served his party as delegate to the Republican convention. He served as member of the Board of Education of the West Asher school for many years; was road overseer in Asherville Township for several terms. Many bridges in that township were constructed by him. The two arch bridges over West Asher Creek were built principally by him. He was first vice-president of the No. 3 local Farmers Union; a charter member and stock-

holder of the Cattlemen's Association of Kansas City. His home had the twenty-first telephone in rural Mitchell county. He was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Woodman lodges at Scottsville and was instrumental in organizing the Masonic lodge at Asherville. One of his chief interests was natural history, and he knew the name of all the native birds, plants and flowers.

Grant Hutton was fond of useful reading and inspired like tastes in the minds of his children. He kept his reading up during a long life, having read the papers the day of his death. It has been said the Huttons are inclined to assert their own opinions; but without confidence and aggressiveness the world would make slow progress. There was much in his life as a pioneer to develop self reliance and to his dying day asked help of no one or uttered a word of complaint, but with simple endurance proved himself worthy of the respect and gratitude of his descendants. When his old friend, the Rev. L. E. Cook, delivered his funeral oration, his theme on the life of this man, was that he walked through life with a purpose, never a faltering step or a word of complaint, but with shoulders back and face up, he met the world as it came.

Arvilla Elsadia Niswender Hutton died March 4, 1942, at the Community Hospital at Beloit, and is buried at West Hope cemetery, Jewell county. Her funeral was preached at the Christian church of which she was a member. After the death of his wife Grant Hut-



Standing: Mary (McMann), Inez (Ernzen), Ora (File) and Nora (Good)
Sitting: Carl Solomon and father Ulysses Grant Hutton

ton lived alone at his home on N. Campbell Ave, until two weeks before his death, having gone to the home of his daughter for the winter, when stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage, and died at the Beloit Community hospital 11-21-1952. Their children are: Ora Blanche. Carl Solomon, Fannie Grace, (Vera d. y.), Mary Pearl, Nora Rachel and Inez Lillian.

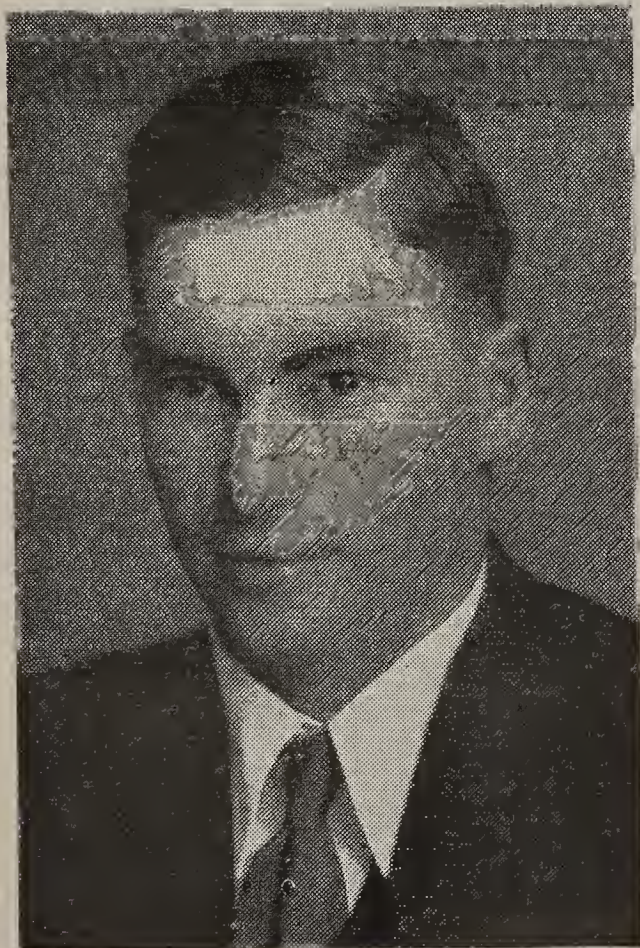
Ora Blanche Hutton was born to Ulysses Grant and Elzadia Niswender Hutton on Dec. 12, 1887, at the home of her maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Niswender, near Jamestown, Kans. in Jewell County.

She resided with her parents in a sod house on their homestead in Sheridan County, near Hoxie until 1892 when the family returned to Jewell Co., where they lived until 1894 when they moved to Asherville Township in Mitchell Co.

She attended school at East Asher, Dist. 61 until 1900 when they moved to the West Asher Dist. 18, where she attended school, graduating from the 8th grade in 1903.

She finished the first two years of high school work while attending school at West Asher. Her teacher, Carl D. Betz, heard recitations at noons and recesses. She attended Normal Institute in Beloit, two years.

She became a member of the Asherville Christian church in 1905. She was baptized in the Solomon River in January.



Marion W. File
Son of Chas. and Ora File

Ora taught school at Fairview Dist. 44 in Mitchell Co. and at Eureka School in Cloud County.

She was married on Sept. 30, 1908 to Chas. File Jr. at Beloit, Kansas by Probate Judge Mary H. Cooper.

Their son Marion was born on Feb. 22, 1914 near Beloit, Kans.

Mrs. File was Supt. of Union Sunday School at Dist. No. 3, Mitchell Co. several years.

She served 18 years as treasurer of school Dist. 18; was a member of the Homemaker's Club and now is a member of the Sunshine Club and W.S. C.S. of the Methodist Church. Chas. and Ora File live on their farm near Beloit, Kans.

THE FILE FAMILY

The File family is well known in Mitchell county, being among the early settlers in Lulu and Asherville townships.

The origin of the name is O. G. and in the Old German language meant "great." The early spelling of the name was Feihl, but in America the present spelling was adapted. The family was anciently seated in Silisia.

The following is a description of their coat of arms.

Arms or Shield: Two black bear paws in satire on a gold shield.

Crest: A black antique wing.

Mantling. Red, double ermine, fringed and tassled in gold.

There is no motto.

Authority, Wade's-Symbolisms of Heraldry.

The immigrant ancestor of this family was Geo. (Feihl) File who was born at Bachnan, Wurtemberg, Germany in 1824. Geo. and his two children came to America in the Spring of 1850, and were to have landed at New York, but on account of terrific storms at sea, their little sail boat was blown hundreds of miles off course, taking over six weeks longer than the usual passage. Food and water ran out, but they were finally landed at New Orleans. La., none the worse for their harrowing experiences. The father and his two children, Caroline and John took a river boat up the Mississippi, to St. Louis, where they were met by relatives and were taken to Quincy, Ill., where they established a home. Geo. Feihl married and removed to Liberty, Ill., where three more children were born, Chas., Geo. and Pauline

From notes of Rosa Feihl, we learn that her father, a cousin of Chas. File, was lost in the battle between the "Merrimac and the Monitor" during the Civil War, however the government could find no record of his death.

Chas. File, was born at Liberty, Ill. Feb. 11, 1858 (d. 5-25-1938) and in 1877 married Elizabeth Katherine Spangler, who was also born at Liberty, Ill. on 2-9-1851 (d. 2-20-1944). Elizabeth Katherine was the daughter of John Spangler and Margaret Katherine Wurts Spangler, an old and honorable family. Elizabeth Spangler stayed with her grandparents and attended German school. The Spangler family was anciently seated in the Palatine, and theirs was an O. G. name. Their Coat of Arms is very impressive. The Arms: a shield divided horizontally, gold and red, in chief a black imperial eagle. in base a silver beaker, on a gold trimant, accosted by four gold estoiles (stars).

Crest: A bishop's bust in natural colors. No motto. Authority, Wade.

Chas. and Elizabeth File, came to Kansas in 1884 and to Mitchell county in 1886, and settled in Lulu township SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, later moving to a farm on West Asher Creek, in Asherville township. Chas. File farmed extensively and was very successful in his chosen vocation. There were twelve children born to this couple.

Chas. File Jr., was born in Ill. in 1880 coming with his parents to Kansas in 1884 and to this county in 1886. Quiet and unassuming he carries the respect of all. He is most successful as a farmer and stockman, and has always been mechanically inclined. He and his wife Ora B. Hutton File owned one of the first automobiles in Mitchell County, a fine Maxwell Roadster, 1908 model. On Sept. 30, 1908, Chas File Jr., was united in marriage to Ora Blance Hutton, at Beloit, Kansas by Mary H. Cooper.

Their son Marion W. was born Feb. 22, 1914. near Beloit, Kansas, in Asherville Township. He attended school at West Asher Dist. 18 graduating in 1929, and from Beloit High school in 1933. In H. S. he majored in mathematics and his parents hoped to send him to college in Manhattan for a course in Mechanical Engineering as he had a natural ability for building machinery. He has built a self propelled combine, plows, garden tractor, machine for transporting machinery which he uses about his farm and which may be patented.

Marion was married on Oct. 16, 1933 to Eveline Golloday of Glen Elder, Kans., at Phillipsburg, Kansas.

Their son James Edward was born on July 31, 1934 at the home of his paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. File Jr. He attended school for one and one half terms at Asherville before his parents moved to their present home near Beloit. He then entered Beloit School. James was a Freshman in B.H.S. when the Master of Life said "It is finished" on Sept. 18, 1948. He is buried in the Beloit cemetery.

Martha Marie File was born Jan. 8, 1939. She is an eighth grade pupil in Junior High at Beloit. He is talented in music, plays the piano, sings and is a member of the Beloit High School band, playing the saxophone.

Chas. Marion File was born Oct. 8, 1949, his nick name is "Skippy".

Wm. Franklin File was born Aug. 15, 1951.

The family live on their farm just east of Beloit and are extensive farmers.

Eveline Golloday File is the daughter of Walter and Edith Emilie Ireland, and was born at Glen Elder, Ks. June 28, 1917. She has two brothers, Edward, and James W.

Edith Emilie is the daughter of Webster Patten Ireland and his wife Evelina Siebert Ireland. The Sieberts being of Colonial stock. The immigrant ancestor was John Jacob, b. 1680, who with his wife Katherine Kintzer Siebert came to America from Waldfischbach Duchy of Two Bridges, Zweibracken, Germany on Ship "Glasgow", arriving here Sept. 9, 1738. His son John Jonathan, also born in Germany in 1716, came on the same ship with his parents at age of twenty-two. He married Elizabeth Keiss, in 1739. His son Christian, born in 1743, married Catherine Holstein. Catherine was a daughter of Karl Frederich of Holstein, and Anna Petrova a daughter of Catherine of Russia. Her sister Elizabeth, was Zarina of Russia, who dying without heir, named Anna's son as her successor, Peter III in 1742. Catherine d. 7-9-1821. Their son Christian married Susanna Brown and their son and 5th child Samnel married Elizabeth Maria Rush, in 1824. Their son John Jacob born at Middleton, Pa. 3-13-1834 married Emilie Maria Rump, in Philadelphia. Their daughter Eveline Elizabeth married Webster Patten Ireland, and their daughter Edith Emilie, married Walter Golloday, parents of Eveline File. Edith and Walter Golloday live on a farm near Glen Elder, Kansas.

Margaret (Maggie) Katherine File, born in Ill., 1878 and married Len Durham of Jewell county. Their children are Neil, Millard (d. young) and Florence.

Neil, married Miss Gertrude Hutchinson of Randall Kansas, in 1933. Gertrude is the daughter of Ross and Maude Frisby Hutchinson. Children of Neil and Gertrude are Carol b. 1941 and Jerry b. 1948. They farm in Jewell County.

Millard the second son, died from the effects of a fall. many years ago. He resembled his mother, and was a handsome child.

Florence, the only daughter of Len and "Maggie" Durham was born in Jewell County, where she grew up. She received her higher education at Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kansas, majoring in home economics. She was teacher in that dept. in our local high school, (Beloit) before her marriage.

Florence Durham married Max Jones also of Jewell County. Max is the son of Clare T. Jones and his wife Mabel Zoa Zimmons Jones, and was born in Jewell County, 9-3-1911.

THE JONES FAMILY

The immigrant ancestor of this family was the father of Hulum Jones who was born in Wales, but came to America and settled in Virginia. Hulum Jones' mother was of German descent and also settled in Virginia early in 1700. Hulum was born in Virginia but

later took land in the Wabash bottom of Southwest Indiana. He had a large family and was well to do. It was said that he "lived, loved and died vigorously."

Elisha E. Jones, son of Hullum was b. 8-31-1820, and lived in southern Indiana. He was local weather observer for Princeton, for seventy-five years. Elisha E., was a cabinet maker by trade. He died in 1911. He was married to Susan Robb Crow Lynn, who was born in Feb. 1828 and d. 12-31-1899. Her descendents are eligible to join D.A.R. and Colonial Dames Societies. Her family is a line of well known doctors, lawyers and preachers.

Alfred A. was son of Elisha E. and Susan Jones and was born 2-25, 1854—d. 12-1-1949. He was married to Elnora Ardel Benedict, b. 9-28-1861 and d. 4-22-1945. Her genealogy can be traced back to the Benedictine Monks. She was the daughter of Henry Benedict, b. 8-5-1828, d. 3-5-1896. The wife of Henry Benedict was Anna Louisa Blackmarr, b. 2-3-1843 d. 12-17-1930. This couple were pioneers in Ohio, Ill, and Iowa, coming to Kansas in 1874. He was a metal worker.

Clare T. Jones was born 7-14-1882 and married Mabel Zoa Simmons, daughter of John A. and Eliza Esther Bryant. John A. Simmons was the first post master at Greenleaf and previously handled post office at Mayflower. He came to Kansas in 1869. They are buried at Greenleaf, Kans.

Max and Florence Durham Jones. farm in Jewell County but live in Beloit, and they have two children. Joyce, b. 5-28-36 at Concordia, Ks., and Jan, b. 4-18-46 at Beloit, Kans.

Joyce is a Junior in Beloit High School where she is active in Band and various other organizations.

Jan is in the first grade in the Rodgers school.

John File was born in Ill. in 1882 and came to Kansas when a child of two years. John died in 1950. He was a successful and an extensive farmer, and lived most of his life in Asherville township until moving to his parents home a few years ago, in Beloit Township.

John married Susan Emmot and two children were born, Maxine and Kenneth. Both in Asherville township.

Kenneth married Charlotte Peavey in 1952, at Beloit, Ks.

Maxine attended the local schools graduating from Beloit High. She took Business training before entering the business world. She was employed in Kansas City before her marriage to Robert Geo. Heidrick, owner and manager of the Bunch Drug Store of Beloit, one of the oldest establishments in the city. Robert is the son of Leo and Ruth Bunch Heidrick and was born at Beloit July 21,

1921. Leo Heidrick is the oldest son of Wm. Heidrick an early settler south of the Solomon river, S.W. of Asherville. Leo was born 2-2-1893. Ruth Bunch Heidrick was born at Beloit. Kans., Nov. 4, 1892 and died Sept. 4, 1922. (Robert, being only one year old at the time of his mother's death). Ruth was the daughter of Wm. Henry Bunch b. 1-4-1851 and d. 1-24-1911 and his wife Hannah Stidham b. 9-22-1852—d. 3-18-1929. She was married 9-11-1869. Hannah was daughter of Geo. Washington Stidham b. 5-6-1811 and d. 9-10-1895 and his wife Eliza Ann Pitman, b. 9-9-1826—d. 3-17-1901. Married 6-22-1847. Eliza, was the daughter of Ephraim Pitman b. 9-11-1797, d. 4-27-1843 and his wife Hannah McClellan, b. 3-9-1796—d. 10-27-1855, married 2-19-1818.

Ephraim Pitman was son of Capt. Jonothan Pitman b. 12-23-1747 d. 8-29-1834 and his wife Rebecca Clevenger b. 1735—d. 3-10-1825, m. 1880.

Capt. Jonathan Pitman served in the Revolutionary War as Capt. of the Militia in New Jersey and is buried at Sharon, Hamilton County. Ohio.

The John T. Bunch family settled in Jewell County in 1872 and came from White Water, Indiana. John was the first mayor of Jewell City. He died in 1885. Wm. Henry Bunch, son of John founded the Bunch Drug Co. in Jewell in 1882 and it was known as the Post Office Drug Co. When the railroad reached Beloit, Wm. H. moved to Beloit. He took a partner into the store, a Mr. Miller and it was known as the Bunch-Miller Drug Co. and was located at the present sight of the Olson Clothing Store. The partnership of Bunch-Miller was dissolved prior to 1901 when the Bunches moved to their present location. Mr. Miller removed to Topeka, where he established the firm of Miller Drug Co. and it is still doing business under the same name, and just recently moved to a new location.

Robert Geo. Heidrick is the present owner of the Bunch Drug store, and is one of Beloit's leading citizens. He is a member of National Organization of S.A.R. of Kansas, is a member of the Hospital Board. He received his higher education at Kansas University at Lawrence and at Creighton U. Omaha. Robert and Maxine File Heidrick have one daughter, Mary Susan.

Richard Leo Heidrick the 2nd son of Leo and Ruth Bunch Heidrick, was born at Asherville, Kansas. Oct. 5th, 1919. He attended the Asherville public school and St. John's school at Beloit. from which he graduated. He also attended St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kans., for one and one-half years. Richard Heidrick is a farmer and mason, and owns land in Gove County. He was married to Miss Thelma Hollis of Hunter, Kans. Thelma is the

daughter of Elmer and Grace Mehl Hollis. Grace Mehl was born 1-31-1893, daughter of Jacob Mehl, b. in Dearborn. Ind., and Anna Eleanor Freeman Hollis, b. in Ill., and Daniel Porter Hollis. Grace Behn Mehl b. in Springfield, Ohio. Elmer Hollis is the son of Ella Mehl and Elmer Hollis were married Oct. 29, 1913. They have two daughters, Thelma Evelyn, born at Victor, Ks., June 12, 1917 and Helen. The Hollis girls attended school at Victor and graduated from the Hunter High School. Thelma in 1935. Both Helen and Thelma taught in the Mitchell County public schools. Helen married Barney Schneider of Hunter and has one son, John. Thelma married Richard Heidrick and has two daughters, Josephine Beverly, born Oct. 19, 1940 at Beloit. She is taking lessons in piano, saxophone, toe and ballet dancing. She is a member of her school band and has two years work in Future Citizens 4-H Club.

Elizabeth Katherine, was b. 4-21-1944 at Beloit and is taking piano and ballet lessons, and her first year in 4-H Club work.

The family resides at 519 E. Court St. Beloit, Kans.

Wm. Heidrick, oldest son of Leo and Ruth Bunch Heidrick was born at Asherville, Kansas and is a farmer and stockman at Asherville. He was married to Miss Mavis Guipre in 1934. Mavis Guipre is the daughter of Andrew and Elva VanScoyck Guipre and was born south of Scottsville, Kans., in 1916. She attended the East Asher school and Asherville High school graduating from the latter in 1934.

THE GUIPRE FAMILY

The name of Guipre is a famous and honored one of Frankish origin and is one of great antiquity. "Gui" and "Gue" having the same meaning as the Old German "Will" and this name was born by the Duke of Bavaria in the sixth century, and in the tenth century by a Lombard king. Authority "Surnames as a Science" by Furgason.

The immigrant ancestor of this family was Andre Guipre, born at Lyons, France, March 11, 1824. Andre Guipre was orphaned at an early age and was placed in an orphanage and later found a home with a farmer in France. When he was twenty six years of age he came to America, crossing the continent of South America and the Isthmus of Panama. He spent two years in Tennessee and assisted as a laborer in building the capital of that state, in Nashville. He spent five years in the California gold fields before returning to France where he married Gabriell DeMaurer of Genoa, also an orphan; one son Francis was born in Lyons, France. The same year Andre, Gabriella, and baby son came to America and settled on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio. Another son Joseph was

born in Highland County Ohio. The oldest child Francis was drowned in a brook near his home and the family again looked for a new home, settling near Nebraska City, Nebr. (From notes taken from the Bible of Andre Guipre and in possession of Lewis Guipre)

Their stay in Nebr. was not for long and they moved to Cloud County, Kansas in 1870 taking a homestead in Summit township. Three more sons were born in Cloud County, Lewis, John and Fred.

The Guipre family came to Kansas with very little capital and by their own efforts became extensive farmers and land owners of Cloud County, Kansas.

From a History of Cloud County.

Of these Lewis was married to Jemima Elliott and their children are: Rose, Andrew, Anne, Maude, Millie, Wm., Jemima, Mettie, and Lewis Jr.

Andrew Guipre, married Elva VanScoyck, and their children are: Fred, Vesta, Mavis and Louise.

Of these Mavis, married Wm. Heidrick and their children are: Lila Lee, born at Scottsville, Kansas, July 29, 1935; she is active in 4-H Club work, having been a member for seven years. Is a member of Simpson High School, where she is cheer leader. She is a member of the Pep Club and Y-Teens. Lila was judged Mitchell County 4-H Club grand champion, best groomed girl in 1952, and was food champion in 1951. She is a Senior in school.

Robert Joseph Heidrick was born at Beloit, Kans. Sept. 3, 1936 is a Junior in Simpson High School and has been a 4-H Club member for six years. Played on the Grade School basketball team for four years, and the High School team three years, was county Spelling winner for three years and is a member of the Simpson F.F.A.

Jerry Dean Heidrick, born at Beloit, March 24, 1938, has been a 4-H Club member for seven years. Had Mitchell County grand champion fat steer in 1951, played on the Grade School basketball team five years and on the High School team one year. Is a member of the Simpson High School F.F.A., was on the 4-H judging team in 1952. He is a freshman in S.H.S.

Mary Joyce Heidrick was born at Beloit, Dec. 1, 1942 and has been a 4-H Club member two years.

Harry File, 3rd son of Elizabeth Spangler and Chas. File was born in 1884, married Anna Hull, have three children, Cecil, Dorothy and Roberta. Roy File, the fourth son was born in Kansas in 1886, grew to manhood in the West Asher neighborhood and attended the West Asher school. He was married to Miss Pearl Hull of Asherville township. Pearl was the daughter of Thomas Hull, an early settler of the Asherville community. They lived on a farm

just south of the West Asher school for a while after their marriage and it was there that their son, Melvin was born. They later moved to their present farm home on West Asher Creek on No. 9 highway east of Beloit. Melvin attended the school at Dist 18 and the Beloit High School graduating from the latter. He was married to Miss Marjorie Farr, daughter of Thomas Farr of Beloit and they reside on a farm on the Asherville road. Marjorie was also graduated from Beloit High School and was employed in Beloit prior to her marriage. They have no children.

Wm. Edward File was born in 1888 in Lulu Township and died in 1889.

Bertha File was born in Lulu township, Mitchell County, Kans. on March 11, 1890 and received her schooling in the local school. She moved with her parents to a farm on West Asher Creek as a small child and it was here she grew up, just a mile north of the parental home of her husband. She was married to Carl Solomon Hutton on March 12, 1913.

Jessie File, was born in Lulu township, Mitchell County in 1892. She like her sisters grew up and were educated in the local school. She was married to Bert Belden and for several years they lived on a farm in the West Asher community known as the "Mace" farm. Their two sons were born at this farm, Wayne, who married Miss Allene Motes, daughter of Nicholas and Ada Jones Motes of Scottsville and Lyle, who married Miss Dorothy Pierce. Bert and Jessie reside in Beloit, Ks.

Jerry File was born in Lulu township in 1894. He was a favorite with my father and when he left for the Army in World War I my parents gave him a farewell party which he often mentioned in later years. After he returned from France at the close of the War he was married to Eva Miller and they had two sons, Gene and Arnold both born at Beloit, Ks. Jerry was accidentally killed in 1947.

Joe File was born in 1896 and was married to Mabel Stilley at Beloit, Kans.. they had three children, Josephine (Hartman), Duane and Miles. Mabel Stilley File died in 1947 and Joe married Ruth James. Joe d. in 1951.

Clara File was born in 1898 and was married to W. C. Brown Jr., son of W. C. Brown Sr., of Beloit, Kans. They reside north of Beloit and have four sons W. C. Jr., Richard, Robert and Loren. Robert Brown is serving with the Armed Forces in Korea in the Quartermaster Dept.

Earl, the youngest son of Chas. and Elizabeth File was born at the home on West Asher Creek in 1900, where he grew to manhood.

Earl chose farming as his vocation and is successful in his undertaking, being one of the most extensive farmers in Mitchell County. Earl married Miss Telva H. B. Gholson, oldest daughter of Lee and Edith Hamilton Gholson. Telva attended school at Dist. No. 3 and Beloit High School from which she was graduated. She also attended Kansas Wesleyan University, and taught two terms of school in Mitchell County. They have two sons, Ronald L. and Gordan Earl, both born in Asherville township. They also attended the No. 3 school and Beloit High, where they were active in sport, and from which both graduated. Ronald married Phyllis Bassford of Beloit and they have one son, Allen Lee b. 10-13-1952, Beloit. They live in Asherville township.

Gordon married Carole Winkel of Beloit on Feb. 24. 1952 at the Lutheran Church in Beloit, by Rev. Geo. Eller, and a reception was held at the Municipal Auditorium for their friends. Gordon and Carole live in Beloit township close to his parents. They have one son, Stephen Earl, born 10-8-1952 at Beloit, Kans.

The grandparents Chas. and Elizabeth Spangler File, were married sixty years at the time of Chas. death in 1938.

Carl Solomon Hutton the second child and only son of Ulysses Grant and Arvilla Elsaide Niswender Hutton was born in Sheridan County, Kansas on the homestead of his parents on Sept. 20, 1889



Carl Solomon Hutton, Bertha File Hutton
Marjorie Hutton Jordan, Chas. Jordan Jr.

in a sod house. In 1892, Carl moved with his family back to Scottsville, Kansas, where they resided until they purchased a farm in Asherville township six miles east of Beloit. Kansas, on West Asher Creek. Here he grew to manhood, attending the West Asher Creek School and helping his father farm, learning his vocation well. Carl became an expert hunter and fisherman. Among the writers fondest recollections are of brother Carl teaching his littlest sister how to fish and hunt. "Where he went, there went I". When Carl was a very young man he owned a fine "Tom McGregor" horse, of which he was very proud, and he took us many places, drawn by this famous horse. There were very few "stage plays" given, that we did not attend. Not being yet of school age, that form of entertainment made such an impression on my childish mind that even today my favorite amusement is the "Stage Play."

Most of his life until his marriage was spent at his home with the exception of one winter spent at Kearney, Nebr. at the home of Aunt Mary Hutton McTavish.

On March 12, 1913, Carl was married to Miss Bertha File at Beloit, Kansas. Soon after their marriage they moved to the Pleasant View neighborhood and transferred their church membership to that church in 1921.

Carl was a successful business man and farmer and he and his wife Bertha built one of the finest homes in rural Mitchell County. He was often consulted on Methods of farming and was always interested in youth groups for betterment.

One son died in infancy and a daughter Marjorie Berniece was born on Jan. 1, 1918 in Mitchell County on a farm near the Pleasant View Church.

Carl Hutton died at his home from a heart ailment on Jan. 23, 1948 and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery at Beloit Kansas. His widow Bertha File Hutton, purchased a home on North Lincoln Avenue in Beloit, where she resides. Bertha takes active part in the social and religious life of the town.

Thus closes the long chapter of the immigrant line of the Thomas Hutton family in America, and the male line ended in Mitchell County, with the death of Carl Solomon Hutton.

Their daughter, Marjorie attended district school and Beloit High. finishing her education at Kansas State College, majoring in home economics. Widely traveled and well educated, Marjorie takes part in many social and educational activities. She like her father is an ardent hunter and sportswoman.

On Dec. 10, 1939, she married her schoolmate Chas. Jordan, Jr. Chas. also attended the Beloit High School and Kansas State College and they are successful farmers residing on the former Sen. Cook farm near Pleasant View church.

THE JORDAN FAMILY

The immigrant ancestor in the Jordan family was Robert Jordan, according to a Memorial Book compiled by Tristram Jordan and published by David Clapp and son, Boston, Mass.

Robert Jordan, a clergyman of the Church of England which was established as early as 1641 at Richmond's Island, a few miles southwest of Portland, Maine. The exact time of his coming is not known, nor the place of his nativity. He probably came about 1639 from Dorsetshire, England. He married on the Island, Sarah, the only child of John Winter. On the death of Mr. Winter. Robert Jordan became one of the great land proprietors and wealthy men of that region. Owing to his religiously affinity and association he was an object of suspicion and hostility to the Puritan government of Mass. Mr. Jordan was a Judge of his town for many years. In the second Indian War he was compelled to leave Spurwink (town near Richmonds' Island which became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jordan on the death of Mr. Winter) and flee from the Indians. He left all his papers in his house. Everything was in flames before he was out of sight. This may account for the fact that so few of his papers have ever been found. He went to Great Island in the Piscataque River then a part of Portsmouth, N. H. For more than thirty years, he occupied a large share in the affairs of the town and the province. He died in 1679 and his sixty-eighth year. His wife Sarah survived him and was living in Portsmouth in 1686. The children of Robert and Sarah Winter Jordan were all born before 1664 and to them was left the immense landed estate according to the provisions of Robert's will. They were: John, Robert, Dominicus, Jediah, Samuel and Jeremiah.

Dominicus, third son of Robert and Sarah Winter Jordan, was born previously in 1644 at Cape Elizabeth, Ma. (Richmond's Island is now part of that town. He left Spurwink at the beginning of King Phillip's War 1675 when the settlement was destroyed by Indians. Six years from that time he returned to Spurwink with his wife Hannah, the daughter of Ralph Tristram, of Winter Harbor now Biddleford, Maine, whom he married in 1681. He lived there on one thousand acres of land inherited from his father. The second Indian war again brought danger and in 1690 when a nearby town was devastated, Spurwink was again deserted and remained unoccupied till the peace in 1698. According to tradition Dominicus was a man above the common size and of great strength and endurance and a prominent man in the settlement. The Indians feared him. In war he was their deadly enemy, in peace their friend. He was called the "Indian Killer." In times of peace the Indians would call on him and were hospitably received while they exchanged their furs for such articles as they wanted. On the breaking out of

hostilities in 1703, a party of Indians appearing friendly called on Dominicus August 10 of that year and while trading one struck a hatchet into his head. Death soon followed. His wife and family of six children and youngest brother Jeremiah were taken prisoner and led through the wilderness to Canada. All were finally restored except a daughter who remained with her masters in Canada. The children were: Dominicus, Samuel, Mary Ann (one who stayed in Canada), Elizabeth, Hannah, Nathaniel.

Nathaniel, the sixth child, born 1696 was made prisoner in 1703 and was probably redeemed in 1713, returned to Spurwink and established himself on the estate he inherited from his father. He married first in 1717, Dorothy; then later married Mart Cutlevier, in 1741. He died in 1783. The children were: Ebenezer, Sarah, Nathaniel, Joshua. Benjamin, by second wife, Ebenezer and Solomon.

Nathaniel, third child, born 1733, died 1783, married in 1756, Susanna Hill of Scarborough, Maine. Their children were: Abner, Ephraim, Nathaniel. Benjamin, Eliza, Sarah, John, Mary, Martha, Abigail, making ten children.

Abner, the oldest son of Nathaniel and Susanna Hill Jordan was born in 1760 at Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine, died 1819 at Lisbon now Webster, Maine. He married at Cape Elizabeth in 1786 Hannah Wentworth who was born in 1768 and died 1849 at Lisbon. He served in the army in the war of the Revolution. In the spring of 1790 with his wife and child, he moved from Cape Elizabeth to a place called Burntmeadows, now Webster, and took Mommouth, Me., died 1868 at Greene, Me. Their children were: Nathan B., John Wentworth, Hannah, Abner, Nathaniel, Timothy, Sarah, Benning, Lydia.

Timothy born 1801, died 1890 at the home of his son N. B. Jordan in Kans., in 1827 married Climena Lieubader, born 1805 at Mommouth, Me., died 1968 at Greene, Me. Their children were: Julius A., Delphina, Abner A., George M., Irene A., Nathan B., Isaac L., Miriam U. Octavia E.

Nathan Bartlett, born 1838, at Lewiston, Maine, died 1926 at his farm southwest of Beloit, Kansas. At the age of 16 he sailed to New Orleans for Liverpool England. He served in a volunteer division in the Civil War and was wounded. After the war he worked in many parts of the country. In 1873 he married Belinda McClure at her home near DuBois, Nebr. She was born 1847 at Cornville, Maine being the second daughter of Gilman and Rachel Baker McClure. Six children were born; Climena, Charles A., Frank, Amzie, Alice, and Ralph. She died 1943 on the same farm southwest of Beloit at the age of 96.

Charles A., born 1875. married Rosina B. Geiser in 1908, the third child of Gottlieb and Elizabeth Bitterly Geiser. Their children were: Ruth, Edwin, Mary, Kenneth, Frank, Earnest, Alice, and Charles G. Charles G. born June 13. 1918, married Marjorie B. Hutton Dec. 10, 1939, the only child of Carl S. and Bertha File Hutton.

Gottlieb Geiser, (known as Gaiser in Germany) born 1846 at Wurtemberg, Oberant County, Freudenslaedt Baiersbroun, Mittellial, Germany to Matthias and Agatha Stoll Geiser. He came to Blackhawk Co. Barkley, Iowa before he was twenty-one. from the Geiser farm beside the Ruhbach River. He married Elizabeth Bitterly born 1853 in Switzerland, Canton, Solten. They and three children came to Mitchell Co., Kansas and homesteaded on a farm in Round Springs township southwest of Beloit. He died on this farm in 1924, his wife in 1918. Five children were born here. Their children were: Frederic, Mary, Rosina, George. Lucy, Celia, Henry and Minnie.

Chas. Sr., and Rosina Geiser Jordan reside on their farm in the Pleasant View neighborhood.



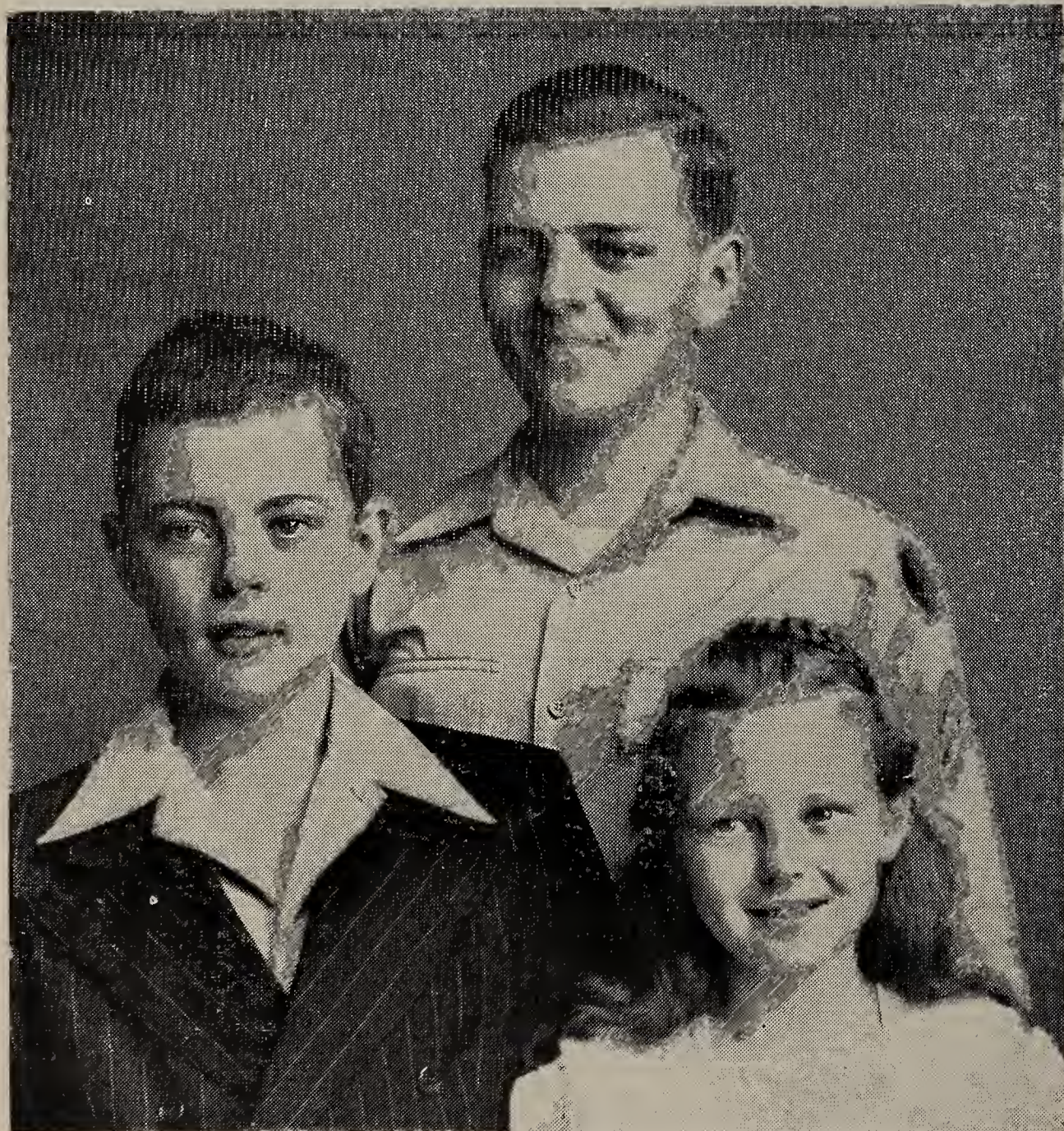
Fannie Hutton Wilson

Fannie Grace Hutton 3rd child and second daughter of U. G. and Elsaída Hutton was born Sept. 4, 1891 in Mitchell County, Kansas. She attended the

West Asher School and had special talent in the culinary art, and become a most outstanding cook. On Nov. 27, 1918 she was married at the home of her parents, to Henry Harvey Wilson of Beloit, Kansas. H. H. Wilson is the son of James W. Wilson b. 1864 Bloomfield, Iowa, son of Webster and Sarah Wilson. The Wilson family came to Kansas in 1883, and his mother Dora Ica Smith Wilson, was born Sept. 12, 1861 at Pella, Iowa, daughter of R. F. and Josephine Smith and coming to Kansas in 1873, pioneering in Mitchell County. James Wilson died May

20, 1951 and Dora Smith Wilson died Aug. 6, 1943. They had two other children Franklin, d. unmarried and Minnie, who married James Arnold and lives at LaCygne, Kansas.

Harvey Wilson attended Concordia Business College and spent several months in California before his marriage. They lived near Beloit until 1942 when they moved into Beloit. They reside on N. Campbell Ave. Their children are Kenneth, Melvin, Grant, Marvin James (twins) and Margaret Anne, christened Helen Marguerite.



Marvin James, Kenneth and Margaret

On Jan. 16, 1927 Kenneth Harvey Wilson was born at Beloit. Kenneth grew up on the farm and graduated from Beloit High School, completing the work in three years. After his graduation he enlisted in the Army with the Armored Division. He went to school in Ft. Knox., Kentucky for two years. After receiving his honorable discharge he took employment at the Beloit Motor Co. Beloit's largest business organization. He has also attended various General Motors specialized courses in Detroit and Pontiac, Mich.

He holds a Certificate of Merit from the General Motors Corp., Pontiac Division. On August 12, 1951 Kenneth was married at the Methodist church in Beloit, Kansas, to Marilyn Roberts Bogard of Beloit. Marilyn was born at Chillicothe, Mo. in 1929, daughter of Gille and Velma Harris Roberts; both parents were born at Yellowstone, Ark. Marilyn had a son Michael, born Dec. 2, 1950 at Beloit, from a former marriage.

Kenneth and Marilyn are building their new home on North Walnut St., near his parent's home.

On March 27, 1933 twin boys, Marvin James and Melvin Grant were born near Beloit to Fannie and Harvey Wilson, but Melvin Grant succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, on May 20, 1933. Marvin James, "Jimmie", was injured on a motor bike at Glen Elder, Kansas on Thanksgiving day, 1947, and became acutely ill from the effects of the fall on Jan. 8, 1948, and from Jan. to June 8, 1948, was spent in the Beloit Hospital and at Research Hospital, Kansas City, Kans., where everything known to science was done to save his life but to no avail and "Jimmie" passed to the Great Beyond on the latter date, and is buried beside his twin brother, and two other infant brothers in Elmwood cemetery, Beloit. Marvin Jones was a freshman in Beloit High school and spent his after school hours learning the bakery trade, at which he was highly successful for one so young, and had fate not intervened, no doubt would have become skilled in his chosen vocation.

Helen Marguerite, (Margaret) was born at Beloit, Kansas on Jan. 10, 1931, and is now a Senior in the local high school, where she is an outstanding artist, having competed and won in Art contests in the State of Kansas. She hopes to attend Art School on her graduation from B.H.S. in 1953.

Vera, the fourth daughter of Grant and Elsaída Hutton was born in Mitchell County, Kansas in 1893, and died in the Summer of 1895, from effects of an illness contracted in Concordia, Ks. while visiting there with her mother, when she was making preparations to join the D.A.R. Organization. After Vera's death her mother did not complete her plans. The parents received resolutions of sympathy from the three lodges to which the father belonged. The I.O.O.F., M.W. of America, and the Masonic lodge of Scottsville, Ks. Vera is buried at West Hope, Jewell, County. The three newspaper Clippings carefully kept these many years are yellowed with age and show signs of being read over many times.

Mary Pearl Hutton, 5th daughter was born in Mitchell County, Kans. Sept. 19, 1895 south of Scottsville. She was named in honor

of her two aunts, Mary Elizabeth Hutton and Pearl Niswender, who helped care for her as a baby. Mary is the 10th generation of "Marys" in the Hutton family. She attended the local schools graduating in 1912. She also received a musical education, and was pianist in the S. S. for many years. On March 1st, 1916 Mary was married to Thomas Franklin McMann at the home of her parents, east of Beloit, Kansas, in the presence of about fifty friends and relatives. Her aunt Crystel Niswender played the wedding march and her youngest sister, Inez sang, "O Promise Me".

Thomas Franklin McMann was born on a farm south of Beloit, Dec. 18, 1891, son of Ulysses Grant and Anna Burrdoff McMann. Grant is the son of Thomas and Mary Malone McMann. It might add interest here to note that the Malone family were native of Ireland many generations ago and were friends and neighbors of the Thomas Hutton family in County, Cavan, Ireland in 1726. In a letter written by Thomas to his sons in America, he mentions the Malone family. This family had two sets of twins, Grant and Schryler and Mary and James, and a son Andrew. They came to Kansas about 1838. Anna Burdorf (McMann) was born Mar. 10, 1872 at Blastown, Benton County, Iowa, and came to Kansas when three years of age. She was the daughter of Carl and Marie Mueller Burdorf. Carl and Marie were native of Prairie Hanover, Germany. Marie Mueller was born Aug. 19, 1839, and married Carl Burdorf in 1865. Carl was an officer in the German Army but disliking the military life they came to America shortly after their marriage settling in Benton County, Iowa, where their daughter Anna was born, and Carl died. Marie remarried Frank Drinkern and two more children were born, Minnie (M. Acid) and Wm. Minnie lives in Butte, Montana and Will married Mary Ingram Clark. and they had two children Wm. Jr. and Phyllis. Wm. Jr. married Norma Kirts and Phyllis married Johnny Jones.

Anna Burdorf married Ulysses Grant McMann Jan. 1, 1889 and their children are: Nellie (Starkey) Frank, Glen, Chas., Forrest, Gerald, John Ross, Dorothy (Wallace) and Wm.

Thomas Franklin, and Mary McMann lived on a farm east of Beloit for several years, where their son, Lyle Grant was born July 22, 1917. They later moved to a farm north of Beloit, where they now reside, and where their daughter Marianne, was born, July 8, 1930.

Lyle G. McMann attended the public school and graduated the valedictorian of his class from the 8th grade. He graduated from Beloit High School in 1935.



Lyle Grant McMann

In Jan, 1941 at Salina, Kansas Lyle enlisted in the Army Air Corps. He was sent to school at Scott Field, Ill., and graduated from the Radio division there. He was then transferred to Randolph Field, Tex. for further training. In Oct. 1942 he was sent overseas to New Guinea, spending thirty months in active duty in the southwest Pacific war zone with a Troop Carrier Squadron in the famous 5th Air Force. Lyle is the possessor of many of our countries higher awards. The Distinguished Flying Cross, two Oak Leaf Clusters, The Presidential Citation with an Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal, with two Clusters, The Good Conduct

Medal and the Phillippines Liberation Ribbon. He returned to the States in April of 1945 and was honorably discharged June 2, 1945 at Leavenworth, Kansas. He spent some time at Beloit before going to Denver, Colo. and from there to North Bend, Oregon. Lyle is lumber inspector for a Lbr. Company at Coos Bay, Ore. On April 19, 1947 at North Bend, Ore. He was married to Miss Marilyn Smiley, daughter of Maitland and Maude Pratt Smiley of North Bend. Marilyn was born Feb. 18, 1921 at Deedsport. Douglas County, Oregon, later moving to North Bend, where she received her schooling.

Lyle and Marilyn have two sons, Mark Grant, born May 4, 1948 at Coos Bay, Ore., and Thomas Maitland, born June 23, 1950 at Coos Bay.

Marianne, only daughter of Thomas Franklin and Mary Hutton McMann, was born July 8, 1930. She attended the local schools, graduating from Beloit High in 1947. She has received her higher education at Emporia State Teacher's College and Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina. She taught two terms in the rural districts and is teaching her third term in the Beloit city schools. She is Secetary and treasurer of the City Teachers Association.

Marianne is engaged to marry Wayne Phillip Winkel, fifth son of Peter and Anna Winkel of Glen Elder, Kansas. He attended rural grade school and Glen Elder High school.



Nora Hutton Good

Nora Rachel Hutton, the fifth daughter of Grant and Elsadia, was born on Feb. 4, 1900, in Mitchell County, Kansas, near East Asher, but the following year of her life she moved to the new home on West Asher Creek, where she spent her girlhood. She attended West Asher school and the Sparks School of Tailoring from which she graduated in 1918. She spent a happy childhood with her sisters and only brother, which she cherishd. She attended the No. 3 Union Sunday Schoil and early in life united with the Christian Church of Beloit.

Nora was employed at the United Telephone Co. in Beloit in 1918 and was an operator when the Armistice was signed Nov. 11, 1918. She was married to Leon Carlton Good at Beloit, Kansas, by Rev. L. D. Parker, and began housekeeping on a farm east of Beloit, Kansas, in 1949.

Nora Good is a lover of flowers, and is very fond of sports, especially baseball, and never missed an opportunity of witnessing a game when her sons Keith and Dale were pitcher and catcher, respectively, in the Junior League in 1909, and has been in attendance at big league baseball games played in St. Louis, and Kansas City, Mo.

THE FAMILY OF LEON AND NORA GOOD



Top row: Dale Good, Keith Good, Paul Heiman, Laverne Freeman, Geneva Good. Second row: Wilma Schaffer, Edwin Schaffer, Betty Lou Freeman, Leon Good holding Randy Freeman, Nora Good, Robert Good. Bottom row: Arville Heiman, Larry Heiman, Barbara Good, Michael Schaffer, Beverly Good, Terry Schaffer.

Children of the Leon Goods are Arvilla Leone, Keith Welton Ivan Dale, Wilma Dean, Betty Lou and Robert Lee.

Leon C. Good was born Sept. 7, 1896 at Moodyville Kansas, and lived for a time in Oklahoma, before moving to Mitchell County about 1905. Leon attended Plum Creek school and Beloit High School graduating from the latter in 1916.

On May 25, 1918 at Salina, Kansas, Leon Good accompanied by two friends Ralph Smith and Gay Mace enlisted in the Coast Artillery. They were sent to Ft. Logan, Colo., for two weeks and were on K.P. duty most of the time, and from Ft. Logan were sent to Fort McArthur, a recruit camp near Point Firmin, California, where they received basic training. They were assigned to 55th Ammunition Company A, made up for the most part of the California National Guard. The company trained for three months at Fort MacArthur, and their training included parades in Los Angeles and on rifle ranges, near Glendale, Calif. They were then sent to New York on troop trains, taking seven days for the trip across



P.F.C. Leon C. Good, World War I

the United States. In New York, they were detained at Camp Mills about ninety miles out on Long Island Sound, for seven more days, before embarking on the troop ship Manchuria and joined a convoy of about thirty more troop ships, three battle ships, several cruisers and a number of submarine chasers. The ship Manchuria carried seven thousand soldiers, three thousand of whom were Southern negroes. These were kept on one end of the ship and did not mingle with the white soldiers. The crossing to France took fifteen days and they were landed at Brest, France. The soldiers stayed there about a week and slept in "pup" tents. The rain fell for nearly the entire week and the tents were muddy and wet. They then boarded a French train, which consisted of small box cars labeled "40080" which meant four hundred men or eighty horses.

Their destination was Cheffes, France, where their final training on trucks and motorcycles took place. They were trained on British made machines. Pfc. Leon C. Good was assigned to motorcycle division as a dispatch rider. On Nov. 1, 1918 they were assigned American trucks and motors and advised to be ready to leave for the front lines, but rumors were circulating of an Armistice, which came through Nov. 11, 1918, so they never reached the front lines. In Feb., Co. A, was inspected by Gen. Pershing, before being sent home. Embarkation point was St. Nasseaire. The home trip took

only eight days and they were landed at New Port News, Virginia. From there, the boys took a troop train to Camp Funston, Kans. where they were honorably discharged May 1, 1919.

Leon and Nora Hutton Good reside on a farm a few miles east of Beloit, and take great pleasure in their children and grandchildren; the Goods especially enjoy their new Television set.

Leon is the only son of Lewis and Maude Moody Good.

THE GOOD FAMILY

The name Good, is of ancient origin and we find the family name of Good in England, near Whitstone and the name Guth, which also means Good in the Palestine Dist. of Germany. This branch of the family originated near Whitstone and came to America early in the eighteenth century. This family has a fine Coat of Arms and the Shield consists of three gold lions, rampant on a shield of red; with red bar and three gold roundels.

The parents of Lewis Good were John and Seralda Jane Good, and their children were: Molly, Lewis, Henry, Elmer, Martha, George, Ida, and Cynthia. Most of the children were born in Illinois. When the family came to Kansas they settled near West Moreland. Seralda Jane Good was born Oct. 10, 1840, and died Sept. 1, 1880. John was born in 1833 and died June 14, 1913, at Westmoreland, Kansas. It was at this place Lewis Good married Miss Maude Moody of Moodyville, Kansas, in 1895.

—THE MOODY FAMILY—

The name of Moody is of ancient English origin and the meaning of the name is "temperamental." The coat of arms of the family is described as follows: shield: Vert, a fess engrailed silver, surmounted with bar jewels, between three silver harpists, their hair gold. Crest: a wolf's head erased,—proper color.—Authority—Burke.

The immigrant ancestors of this family date back to the founding of the Plymouth colony, in Massachusetts, but this branch moved into New Hampshire, settling near East Landiff; The children who grew up at East Landiff were: Sargent Nathaniel and Benjamin, who became a doctor. Sallie, M. Belknap, Eunice M. Blanding, Mary M. George, Florilla M. McGurdy.

*Of these, Sargent, was born about 1801, at East Landiff, New Hampshire, and Married Relief Blanding, also of E. L., N. H. Relief Blanding had brothers, Lyman, Harding, Gardner, and Pattifer, and one sister, Sebrina.

On Oct. 29, 1841, at East Landif, a son, Edwin M. was born to Sargent and Relief Blanding Moody. Other children were Elizabeth

Jane, born 4-13-1831, and Benjamin Franklin, born 11-19-1835. It was this Benjamin F. Moody who came to Kansas in 1867, and to Mitchell county in 1868, and homesteaded the farm now owned by the Ernzens.

Edwin M. Moody grew up in New Hampshire but came to Kansas Oct. 1866, and landed at Wamego, on the first train running west of Topeka. He was searching for his cousin who lived on Upper Rock Creek. When he arrived at Louisville, Kansas, he was told that his cousin had moved back to Wamego, which at that time boasted only one store, run by a man named Chandler. Edwin Moody retraced his steps, going back to Wamego and went into the store to inquire about his cousin and make a purchase. He told Mr. Chandler he wanted to buy a "jack knife." The proprietor only looked at him and told him he had never heard of such an article. The tables were turned however when Chandler inquired if he had encountered any "coyotes." Mr. Moody had never heard of such an animal.

As there was no other means of travel he started walking in search of his cousin, and this is where his surveying came in handy as a ten mile walk was nothing to him. He had reached a place where St. George is now located and met some men on a hand car, looking for a break in the telegraph wire. Mr. Moody advised them where the break was located and they immediately turned around, saying it was not on their beat. The men invited him to ride and he soon found his cousin, Capt. Sargent Moody, building a new house. They were all glad to see him and treated him kindly, making him as comfortable as possible. The food was of the plainest and beds were made of shavings, but everything was gladly shared. When they learned he was looking for a home, his cousins informed him there were plenty of plantations to be bought cheap. His cousin Benjamin took him out to show him land for sale and in a few days he became owner of the place known as Moodyville. The former owner was a southerner and was glad to sell and go back to Georgia, since he had expected Kansas to become a slave state.

Edwin Moody was interested in seeds and plants and chanced to see an ad in a magazine about alfalfa. He sent and bought a small quantity of seed and planted a plot about four rods square. He saved all the seed and planted more and more until he had increased his acreage to include all of his bottom lands. His neighbors and friends made slight of his judgment in planting good corn ground to grass. He began to feed hogs and cattle and had such success in his undertaking that his neighbors were soon following his example in planting alfalfa.

Edwin Moody was truly one of the early pioneers of Kansas, and had a large place in making the early history of the community and state of his choice. He knew what it was to be hungry and cold; he suffered all the hardships of pioneer people, but he lived to see the day when the new prairie state's hardships produced a strong race. A race that through its wheat, corn and other crops, raises sufficient food to sustain a nation. In all this transformation Mr. Moody had a part.

He was a kind man who loved beautiful things as evidenced by the grove and scenic roadway leading to his dwelling. Many people enjoyed visiting at his home and enjoyed the beautiful park which he planted. Edwin Moody was postmaster of Moodyville for forty years. This writer has had the opportunity of visiting this park and enjoyed the cool shade, wild strawberries and the clear, sparkling spring which slowly bubbled along to meet and unite with a larger stream.

Edwin Moody married Mary Jane Kendall in New Hampshire in 1863, and brought his family to Kansas in 1867. His father and mother, Sargent and Relief Moody, accompanied them.

Mary Jane Kendall was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 26, 1844, daughter of Nathan and Lois Bowl Kendall.

Rennie Moody, cousin of Maude Good, married Edwin Kendall, relative of Herman Kendall, pioneer barber of Beloit, and the late Mary Kendall Hunter, mother of Crystel Hunter Niswender. The first woman buried in Elmwood cemetery, Beloit, is Mary Moody, an aunt of the above named.

The children of Edwin and Mary Jane Moody are: Mary Relief, Lizzie Miranda, Bennie d.y., Ora Louise, Edwin Forrest, Maude Sophia, Grace Greenwood, Sargent, Nathan Wm., and Blanche E. d. 11-24-1934.

Mary Jane Kendall Moody died Jan. 3, 1911, at her home at Moodyville, Kansas, and Edwin died Aug. 26, 1934, at the same place. Relief Blanding Moody died Feb. 25, 1890, and her husband, Sargent, died Feb. 18, 1881, near Westmoreland.

Of the Moodys, Maude S. was born Dec. 8, 1875, at Moodyville, Kansas, and Married Lewis Good, of Westmoreland, Kansas. This couple had only one son, Leon, who married Nora Hutton.

Their oldest daughter, Arvilla Leone, was born at the home of her maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Hutton, near Beloit, Kansas, on Jan. 11, 1920. Arvilla received her elementary education at the Plum Creek school and her highschooling at Beloit High, from which she graduated in 1938. She was employed by the United Bell Telephone company in 1940 and remains a relief operator at the present time, 1953. Arvilla was married to Paul W. Heiman July 11, 1941, at the Rectory of St. John's church, Beloit, Kansas.



Paul W. and Arvilla Leone Good Heiman

Arvilla worked in the Executive Exchange Telephone Company in Washington, D. C., a part of 1943, and in Burlington, Vt., as toll operator.

She was present in Montreal, Canada, at the time that the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill were having their historical conference in Quebec, Canada. Arvilla is widely traveled, and has in her possession many pictures of historical interest and scenic wonders of the United States and Canada, and has been on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

S-Sgt. Paul Heiman and his wife, Arvilla, lived for a time in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Enterprise, Ala., and Panama City, Florida. From Lookout Mountain, near Birmingham, Ala., they were able to view seven states.

Paul W. Heiman is the only son of William and Anna Poelma Heiman, and was born at Carpenter, Wyoming, May 5, 1919. Paul has three sisters, Florence, married J. A. Wessling, of Beloit; Wilma and Lillian.

Anna Poelma Heiman is the daughter of Theodore Poelma, born March 31, 1852, in Holland, coming to America in 1868, living for a time in Detroit, Mich., before coming to Mitchell county where he

took a homestead on Oak Creek. He moved to Salina in 1872, but came back in 1883. On Nov. 26, 1882, Theodore Poelma was married to Selena Magette. He died Jan. 28, 1942, aged 89, and Selena died May 11, 1930. They raised a family of ten children.

As a small child Paul W. Heiman moved with his parents to Mitchell County, Kansas, from Carpenter, Wyoming. He attended the Gilbert school, going the entire time to one and the same teacher, Miss Alice Porter, of Beloit, a veteran school teacher of Mitchell county. He attended two years at the Beloit High school and two years at St. John's, from which he graduated in 1937. After graduation he was employed in California. At the time of his induction into the army he was employed by the Meisel Tire Co. of Washington, D. C.

Paul was inducted into the army July 14, 1941, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and took his basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. From there to California and on to the Philippine Islands. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, and the war had begun, the troop ship headed back for California and reembarked. They waited about a month and headed for Hawaii on Dec. 27, 1941, accompanied by a 30 ship convoy.

S/Sgt. Paul Heiman was with the 47th Eng. Bn. Co. F., and was a mess sgt. This outfit reconstructed Pearl Harbor, cleaned up the debris and made it a number one harbor again.

Enemy planes attacked only once after they arrived in Hawaii. After serving in Hawaii from Jan. 1942 to May of 1943, Paul was chosen to come back to the States on a cadre, to train new personnel. Each company was allowed a number of men to be chosen for this duty and he was one of Company F.

He was sent to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., and spent three months; from there to Ft. Ethon Allen, Vt., for three months, then to Tennessee. After maneuvers he was sent to Camp Rucker, Ala.; again to Tennessee, and maneuvers, and back to Alabama, where he was re-assigned to 160th Combat Engineer Battalion, H and S. Company.

Early in the spring of 1944 they sailed to Scotland and from there by rail to Birmingham, England, where they trained and waited for two months for D. Day and the invasion of France.

Their company landed in Omaha Beach, France, Aug. 12, 1944. They were in fifty-six different areas and two hundred seventy days in combat, and were attached to Gen. Patten's Third Army. They traveled through Normandy, Northern France, The Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe, ending up at Lambach, Austria, on May 5, 1945 (Paul's birthday). They made treadways for twelve rivers. At Maize, Germany, they put across the Rhine River the longest tactical or treadway bridge in the world, 1,896 feet long. It contained 154 pontoons and was completed in twenty-two hours. In March 1945, the 80th Division was the first to roll across it. In April of 1945,

they liberated the concentration camp at Chrdruf, Germany. Many prisoners had just been murdered and a large mass cremated before being taken up by the Americans.

After receiving his honorable discharge from the army Paul and Arvilla lived in Kansas City, Mo., while Paul attended electrical school. It was here that their son, Larry Paul, was born at Conley's Maternity Hospital, on Dec. 2, 1946. Larry attends the Field School at Beloit, is in the first grade, and also is a student of the Paula Schnell School of Dancing.

The family reside on North Chestnut St. in Beloit, Kansas.

Keith Welton, oldest son of Leon and Nora Hutton Good was born Oct. 1, 1921, at Beloit, Kansas. He attended the Dist. School for eight years before entering Beloit High School. After his discharge from the Army Keith attended the Stevenson's Trade School for one year. He played baseball with the Junior League of Beloit for two years, when he and his brother Dale was the pitcher, catcher combination, in 1938 and '39. He was inducted into the Army, Sept. 3, 1942 at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and was sent to Shepherd Field; was then sent to Scott Field, Ill., remaining there for four months, and from there was sent to Atlantic City, New Jersey, for further training, before going to a California port of embarkation.



S-Sgt. Keith W. Good

S-Sgt. Keith W. Good was with the 7th Air Force in HD QTS, SGD and was mess Sgt. with this sqd. He arrived in Hawaii in June 1943 and served there for two and one half years. He was sent back to the U.S.A. and honorably discharged on Nov. 10, 1945 at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. They received their discharges by point system, those having most points, being discharged first: S-Sgt. Good, was awarded the Good Conduct Medal and the Asiatic Pacific theatre of Operation Ribbons.

He is currently employed as refrigerator service man for Hiserote and Wear, and lives east of Beloit, Kansas, with his parents.

Ivan Dale, second son and third child of Leon C. and Nora Good, was born at Beloit, Kansas, on Sept. 12, 1923. He attended the Dist. 17, Plum Creek school in his neighborhood for eight years, before entering high school at Beloit, where he was prominent in athletics, winning first in pole vaulting and broad jumping in Mitchell County. He was a member of the Junior League baseball team in 1938 and 1939. He and his brother Keith being a pitcher, catcher combination. Dale helped his father farm before his marriage in 1945. In 1941 he went to Alabama to return home with his sister Arvilla, after her husband had gone overseas. They visited many Southern states and visited the Civil War Memorial and cemetery at Vicksburg, Miss., crossing the famous toll bridge into Vicksburg.

Ivan Dale was married to Geneva Oplinger of Jewell, Kansas, on May 5, 1945 at the Methodist parsonage at Concordia. They live on their own farm one half mile west of Jewell, Kansas. Last year Dale took his machines to Texas and followed the harvest through the Dakotas.

They have two daughters, Beverly Kay, born March 8, 1947, and Barbara Jean, born Sept. 2, 1948. Both at the Community Hospital at Beloit, Kansas. They reside on the farm formerly owned by their great grandparents.

Geneva May Oplinger wife of Dale Good, was born Aug. 30, 1927, at Jewell, Kans., attended the Jewell Rural School, graduating from the Jewell High school in 1945, with a class of seventeen. This class was the twenty-fifth to graduate from the Jewell High school. Geneva worked part time at the S. W. Bell Telephone Co. while attending school and after graduation was transferred to Mankato, Kans., then to Beloit, Kans., working until October of 1926, when they moved to a farm four and one half miles N.W. of Jewell. This was their home until they purchased their present home one half mile west of Jewell in 1948.

C. J. Oplinger, grandfather of Geneva, was born Feb. 2, 1874, in Pennsylvania and was married Sept. 29, 1898, to Kate Heist, who was born Aug. 10, 1877, in Penn. They celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1948. Their son, Howard Oplinger, was born Aug. 3, 1902, at Jewell, Kansas. He married Josephine Arasmith, born April 28, 1903, in Mitchell County, Kansas. When she was three years old, her parents moved to Wakeeney, Kansas, where they lived in a house part of which was sod, the other wood. They returned to Mitchell county in 1908, in a covered wagon. The family settled near Glen Elder. On Oct. 1, 1924 Josephine married Howard Oplinger, at the Christian parsonage at Jewell, Kansas.

The parents of Josephine Arasmith Oplinger were Geo. and Nora Arasmith both born near Glen Elder, Kansas. Geo. was born Oct 22, 1880 and Nora born Jan. 7 1882. They were married at Glen Elder in 1902.

Wilma Deane Good, the fourth child of Leon and Nora Hutton Good, was born Dec. 27, 1925, near Beloit, Kansas. She attended Plum Creek school for eight years before entering Beloit High, from which she graduated. When in the sixth and seventh grades she took acrobatic lessons from Mr. Raleigh Weir and was an outstanding member of the "Weir Acrobatic Troupe," consisting of seven girls. Her sister, Betty Lou, was also a member of the troupe which gained fame not only in Kansas but surrounding states as well. The troupe made appearance at most of the theatres of central and eastern Kansas, as well as performing at out-door events.

In May of 1943, two days after graduation at the age of seventeen, she took employment at the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. On Feb. 9, 1945, Wilma Dean married Edwin Schaffer at Beloit, Kansas.

Wilma Deane and Edwin Schaffer own their own home at 708 N. Chestnut, Beloit, and they have two sons: Michael Deane, born Jan. 22, 1946, at Beloit, and Terry Leon, born Sept. 7, 1947.

Michael Dean attends the Field school at Beloit and Terry is a kindergarten pupil.

Edwin Richard Schaffer was born March 31, 1925, at the old Beloit hospital in Mitchell county, Beloit, Kansas. Was raised on a farm, and was connected with farming until Sept., 1946, when employed by Mitchell County Highway Department as a skilled laborer and traxavagator, his present occupation. Chief hobby interest is fishing and boating. Edwin built a 12 ft. Mustang motor boat named the "Skipper," in 1952, for his own personal and family entertainment.

Parents: Villa May (Ninemires) Schaffer (born Dec. 16, 1892, Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas.) Married Feb. 7, 1910, Alfred Schaffer (born June 19, 1877, Eldorado, Iowa, Harden county.) Grandparents: Martha (Daniels) Ninemires (born Sept. 14, 1860, Gallatin, Mo., Davis county. Died Jan. 25, 1895) Married 1879 to Philip Daniel Ninemires (born Dec. 29, 1885, Gallatin, Mo., Davis county. Died Jan. 29, 1929.) Phillip Ninemires remarried May, 1899, to Mary (Deering) Ninemires (born Aug. 16, 1857, died Sept. 28, 1929.)

Karl (Charles) Schaffer (born Feb. 28, 1845, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, died Jan. 11, 1940). Married Mary (Doll) Schaffer (born Feb. 14, 1847, Ontario, Canada. Died Aug. 29, 1923) Great grandparents: Sarah (Brown) Ninemires (born Gallatan, Mo. Married Oct. 30, 1836, to Jessie Ninemires (born Gallatin, Mo., Feb. 4, 1814,

died Feb. 12, 1881). Richard Daniels (born 1813, died Jan. 1893). Married Mary Daniels (born 1814 died Aug. 18, 1895).

Edwin Schaffer has five brothers and three sisters. He had five brothers, one of the most from any one family in the service of Mitchell county, in World War Two. They are, namely:

Raymond Schaffer, (born Dec. 13, 1910, Beloit, Kansas.) Inducted in the army Jan. 20, 1941. Was one of the first boys to leave Mitchell county for the armed services. He saw active service from Jan. 11, 1942. Battles in Western Pacific. Decorations and citations: American Defense Service Medal, American Service Medal Asiatic, Pacific Service Medal, Philippine Liberation Ribbon, Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Presidential Unit Citation (Navy) and Blue Star. Discharged Dec. 15, 1945. Married Marvel Conn, Sept. 2, 1951, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Gerald Alfred Schaffer: (Born Sept. 14, 1912, Beloit, Kans.) Inducted in the army Jan. 29, 1941. Was one of the first boys to leave Mitchell county for the armed services. Served as Sergeant. Was connected with the 14th Cavalry Machine Troup. Active service, Jan., 1942. Decorations American Defense Service Medal, European, African and Middle Eastern, Service Conduct Medal and Victory Medal. Discharged Dec. 12, 1945, at Fort Louis, Washington. Married Helen (Lacoe) Schaffer 1952, Denver, Colo. Have one child, Janet Marie Schaffer (born Feb. 23, 1953, Beloit, Kans.)

Eugene Norbert Schaffer: (born Dec. 1, 1916, Beloit, Kans.) Inducted in the service April 8, 1941, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., served as Corporal. Battles of Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, Central Europe, Normandy. Decorations and citations, was awarded Five Bronze Stars, Medal Go., WD Go, Good Conduct Medal, Bronze Star. Discharged Nov. 30, 1945. Killed in automobile accident at Las Vegas, Nevada, March 10, 1946.

Arnold Joseph Schaffer: (Born Aug. 27, 1921, Beloit, Kans.) Inducted in service Oct. 27, 1942, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Active service, May 10, 1942. Battles of Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe. Decorations and citations World War II Victory Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, American Theatre Ribbon, European Theatre Ribbon with three bronze service stars. Discharged Jan. 10, 1946. Married Lavonne (Humfeld) Schaffer July, 1944, and divorced Feb., 1953. Has one daughter, Dianna Marie Schaffer, (born Oct. 7, 1948, Walla Walla, Washington.)

Paul Leo Schaffer: (Born June 26, 1927, Beloit, Kans.) Enlisted in the Navy June 2, 1945. Was Fireman First Class April, 1946. Received Victory Medal, Asiatic; Pacific A1. Discharged Aug. 20, 1946. Reenlisted in Navy Feb., 1949, and on April 14, 1949, U.S. S. Roanoke. His new ship was commissioned third vessel of U.S. Navy to

bear the name. The previous vessels thus named were a 40 gun Frigate of about 2,100 tons displacement, during the Civil War; and a Mine Planter of 7,620 tons, the First World War. The Roanoke is 679 ft. 6 inches in length; 70 ft. 8 inches in width, and has a trial displacement of 17,000 tons. This ship is named for the city of Roanoke, Virginia. The Roanoke and her sister ship, the Worchester, are the largest cruisers ever built. They are at the present time taking lessons in engineering, armament and damage control, learned during and since World War II. The peace-time crew consists of nearly a thousand men who are accommodated in most comfortable living quarters it is possible to build in a modern warship. Paul is making the Navy his lifelong career, and is now on his fourth cruise in the Mediterranean, in his new home, the U. S. S. Roanoke.

Mildred Eugenia (Schaffer) Wendell (born Sept. 12, 1914, Beloit, Kans.) Married Nov. 20, 1944, to Wilfred J. Wendell, St. John's Catholic Church, Beloit, Kans. Three children: James, Wilfred Wendell (born Jan. 28, 1945), Daniel Joseph Wendell, (born June 20, 1947), Barbara Jean Wendell (born Feb. 24, 1950), Beloit, Kans.

Mary Josephine Schaffer: (Born July 7, 1930, Beloit, Kans.) Graduated from St. John's High School, class 1948, Beloit, Kans.) Employed at P.M.A. (Production Marketing Association) for two years. Now employed at S.W. Bell telephone company two years, and is evening chief operator, Beloit, Kans.

Delores Irene Schaffer: (Born June 5, 1934, Beloit, Kans.) Graduated from St. John's High School, Beloit, Kans., class of 1952. Is employed at the S.W. Bell telephone company as an operator, Beloit, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schaffer, parents of Edwin Richard, reside on 610 East Elliott Street, Beloit, Kansas.

Betty Lou, the third and youngest daughter of Leon C. and Nora Hutton Good was born on Sept. 22, 1931 at Beloit, Kansas. She attended grade school at Plum Creek and while attending this school, became one of the star performers of the Weir Juvenile Acrobatic team. The other girls making up the team, were Maxine and Rose Anne Reiter, Rosella Budke and Wilma Dean Good. The four little girls were only six years of age when they began their acrobatics. This troupe became famous over Kansas and surrounding states and their act was in constant demand.

Their first out of county appearance was at Osborne, Kansas, on the day Glen Cunningham, world's champion mile runner appeared, and the events attracted over five thousand people. The "Kansas Farmers'" report of the Acrobatic performance was as follows: "The

girl tumblers from Beloit Kansas, all under seven years of age, stole the show with their clever antics and showmanship. Each of the girls could perform a difficult gymnastic feat which the others could not do. In keen competition from all over Kansas, this small girls, gymnastics act placed second in the Lion's Club contest held at Topeka. Beloit's entire population was proud of these small acrobats with their golden costumes furnished by the Lion's club of Beloit. Miss Helen Dixon accompanied the girls on the piano during their acts, and their trainer and teacher was Raleigh Weir, now associated with Hiserote and Weir Appliance Store.

Betty Lou graduated from Beloit High school in 1949. She was one of ten girls chosen from the school to attend play day at Kansas State college, participating in games and sports with girls all over Kansas. She had part time employment at Raney's and the Logan Style Shop while attending school.

Pretty, vivacious, generous and kind, Betty Lou is a favorite wherever she goes.

On September 25, 1949, at the Methodist church in Beloit, Kans., she was married to Laverne Eugene Freeman, of Simpson, Kansas, the Rev. Scheuerman performing the ceremony. Their attendants were Doris Diers and Wm. Gentry. Candle lighters were Marjorie Ireland and Norma Kirts Drinkern. They left immediately for an extensive trip which took them through the wonders of Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Oregon.

Betty and Laverne are very fond of sports and have witnessed many big league baseball games, among them the St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Giants, first and third teams in the National League.

They reside on their own ranch which is seventeen miles southeast of Beloit, Kansas.

Laverne Freeman is a son of Earl and Julia Larraine Freeman, and was born at Simpson, Kansas, May 26, 1928. He has one sister, Lila, and one brother, Corbin. Two brothers, Ancil and Forrest, are deceased. Forrest was killed in action in World War II, and Ancil never recovered an attack of pneumonia.

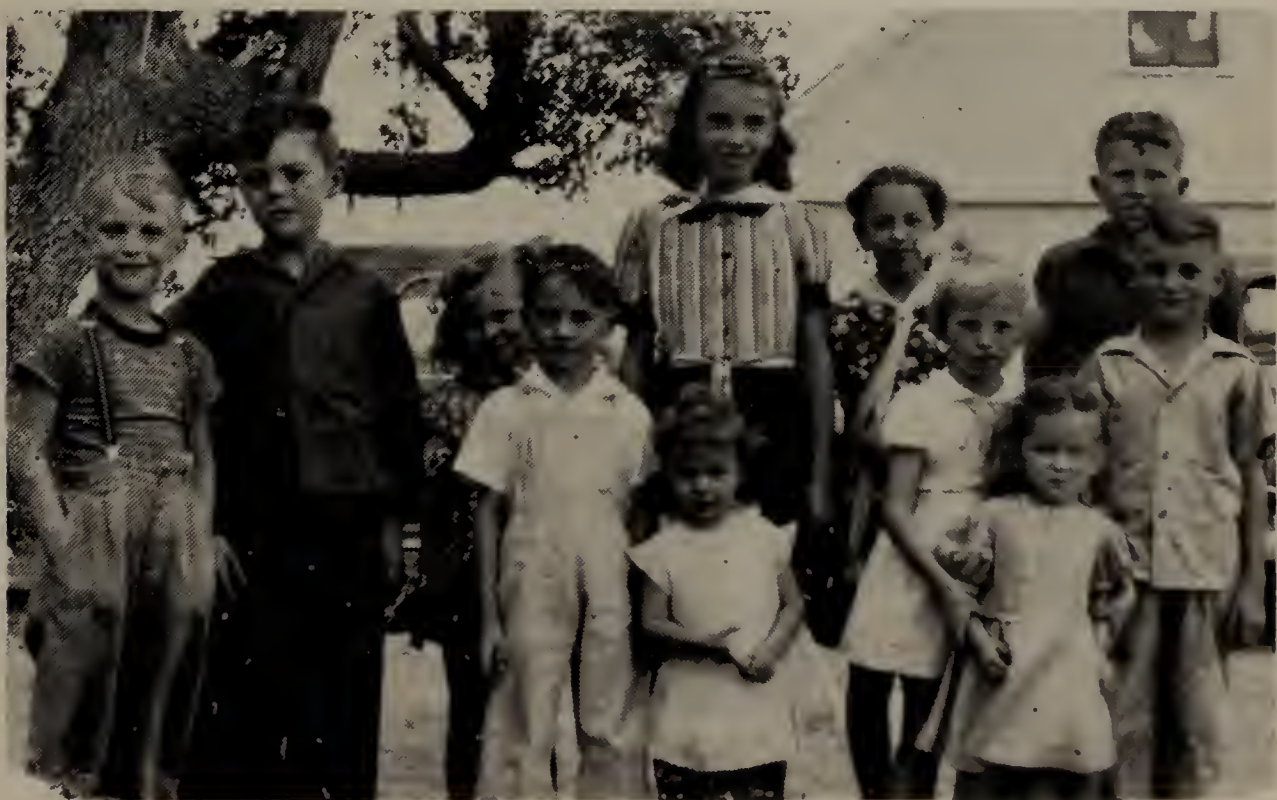
Laverne lived with his parents south of Simpson until his marriage. He attended rural grade school and Simpson High school, graduating in 1947. He, in company with his parents, brothers and sister toured the Pacific Northwest in 1937. In high school Laverne was prominent in athletics and F.F.A. In company with three other boys, competed in the state dairy judging contest, winning first

place, and was sent by the State of Kansas to the national contest at Waterloo, Iowa. He was an active member of the 4-H club for several years. He received enough ribbons on his cattle and hogs to have a pillow made from them. One of his greatest experiences was showing his stock in Kansas City, Mo.

After graduation he played in the A.B.L.A. baseball team and the National Guard team as pitcher. He has been a member of the National Guard for four years, receiving special training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and Camp Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and in Minnesota.

Betty Lou and Laverne Freeman have one son, Randy Lynn, born on August 16, 1952, at the Community Hospital, Beloit, Kans. Weight 8 lbs., 13 ozs.

Robert Lee Good, youngest son and youngest child of Leon C. and Nora R. Good, was born July 5th, 1933, at Beloit, Kansas. Robert attended grade school at Plum Creek before entering Beloit High school, from which he graduated in 1951. He is at present engaged in farming with his father north-east of Beloit, Kansas.



Back row: James File, James Wilson, Margaret Wilson, Marianne McMann, Betty Good, Darrell Larsen.

Front row: Richard Ernzen, Janet Ruth Ernzen, Darlene Larsen, Martha File and Robert Good.

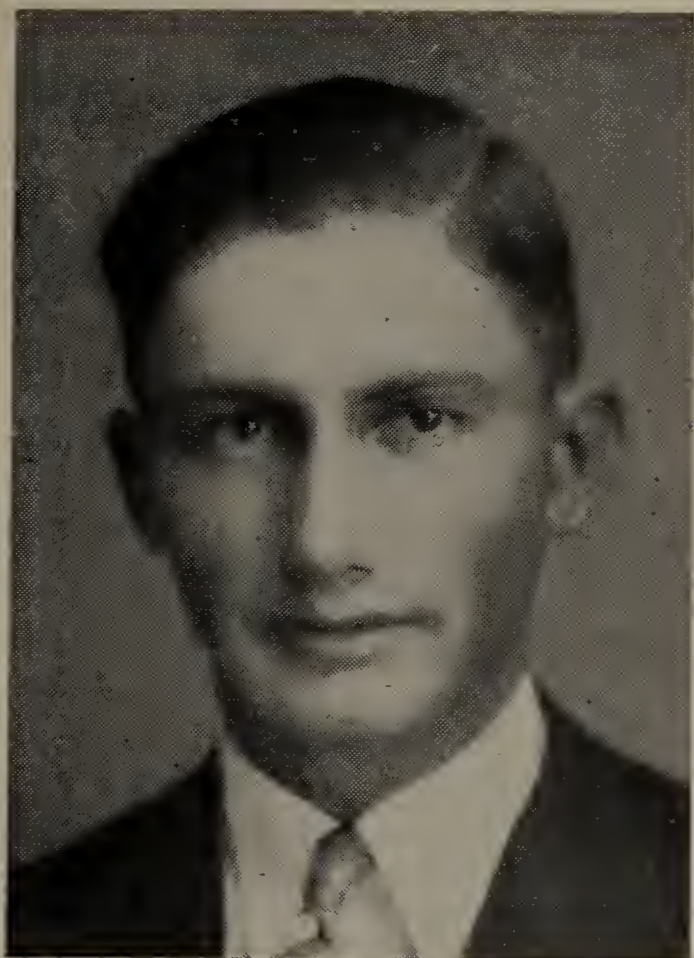
Inez Lillian, youngest child of Ulysses Grant and Arvilla Elsad-ia Niswender Hutton, first saw the light of day on March 10, 1905, near Beloit, Kansas, at the home where she spent her entire life until her marriage.

As a child she was fond of all kinds of sports and, like both her parents, was a lover of nature. She became an accomplished marks-woman, swimmer, horseback rider and played tennis and golf.

After finishing grade school at West Asher, she entered Beloit High School from which she graduated in 1922. In high school she was active in music and public speaking, being a member of the State League Debate Team that won recognition in many parts of Kansas, in debating the Phillippine question. She was presented with a solid gold Forensic Club pin by the Board of Education of the Beloit city schools. Inez was a member of the history department of the year book staff. She took a normal training course in high school and received a State Normal Training certificate, her grades being among the ten highest in the state. She also held a county teachers certificate, one of the most difficult to obtain.

Her higher education was taken at Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, Kansas, with a major in history. Special work in Dermatology was taken at Kansas City, Mo. Extra work in English was taken at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Inez Lillian taught seven terms of school near Beloit, and at Scottsville, Kansas. In the summer months she was employed at the J. C. Penney Co. in Beloit. She was a charter member of the Business and Professional Womens Club of Beloit, Kansas, a member of the Kansas State Teachers Association; the Mitchell County Teachers Association; was instrumental in organizing and was the first president of the Solomon Valley H.D.U. for Mitchell County and was program leader for two years in the Farm Bureau. She was a charter member of the A. V. Club, the U. B. C. Club, and is a member of the Sunshine Club. Inez was baptized in the Christian Church at Beloit and was teacher and choir leader in the No. Three Union Sunday School for five years. Joined the Rebecca Lodge in 1924. Is a member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, Mass. She has been invited and has accepted the invitation to join the Desire Tobey Sears Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mankato, Kansas. She has traveled over most of the eastern states, has been in Canada, and taken a cruise to Nova Scotia. She was treasurer of the Board of Education of Riverside school for fifteen years. She is an enthusiastic gardener and raises many prize roses and other flowers.



Nicholas Albert Ernzen

On Dec. 29, 1930, Inez Hutton was married at Beloit, Kansas, to Nicholas Albert Ernzen, by the Rev. J. B. Glynn. After their marriage they moved to the Matheis farm in Asherville township where they lived for three months. In March of 1931 they moved to the Ernzen farm, after the death of John Ernzen. Nicholas Ernzen, the only living son of John A. and Anna Matheis Ernzen, was born south of Beloit Kansas, on Oct. 16, 1899, and moved on to the valley farm in 1900, which has since been home to him. This land is located in Beloit township in the Solomon River valley and has played an important part in the history of Mitchell County, Kansas.

It is located one mile west and three-quarters south of the old Wooden Stockade where the settlers took refuge in case of Indian raids. The farm was homesteaded in 1868 by Benjamin Franklin Moody of New Hampshire, a cousin of Moude Moody Good Cadwalader, Lizzie Moody Sheahon and Hermon Kendall, of this city.

Mr. Moody dug and walled a well in his "dugout" and could live there for days without coming out, in case of surprise attacks by the Indians.

The walls of the dugout are still used as basement walls and are sound and solid. The stone shelves are still in use in the Ernzen basement. The farm is also just north-west of the spot where young Bracken Bell and his wife were ambushed and killed by the Cheyennes, and their young child, Ella, was left for dead with her tiny throat slashed. She was mercifully found by the Cal Farrow family and recovered. She was raised by the Farrows as their own child and became Mrs. Roe, who until recently was living in Denver, Colo. The Marshall brothers were also killed near the farm as they were hurrying to the stockade.

When driving through the Solomon Valley the thought often presents itself, how delighted the first comers must have been with the sight of the valley as viewed from a prominent place on the hills. Inspiration must have filled their souls as they viewed the

beautiful landscape with its everchanging light and shadow. It is no wonder the Indians so reluctantly yielded this vast hunting ground.

The author has witnessed this valley in its happiest mood; Springtime, Autumn, white Winter and golden Summer, and each one beautiful beyond description; but the valley, in an angry mood, can be destructive beyond belief, with its flooding river Solomon or dust storms dark as night itself; yet there is an atmosphere about it that turns the dull prose of life into poetry and showers of sunshine are flung over the weary hours.

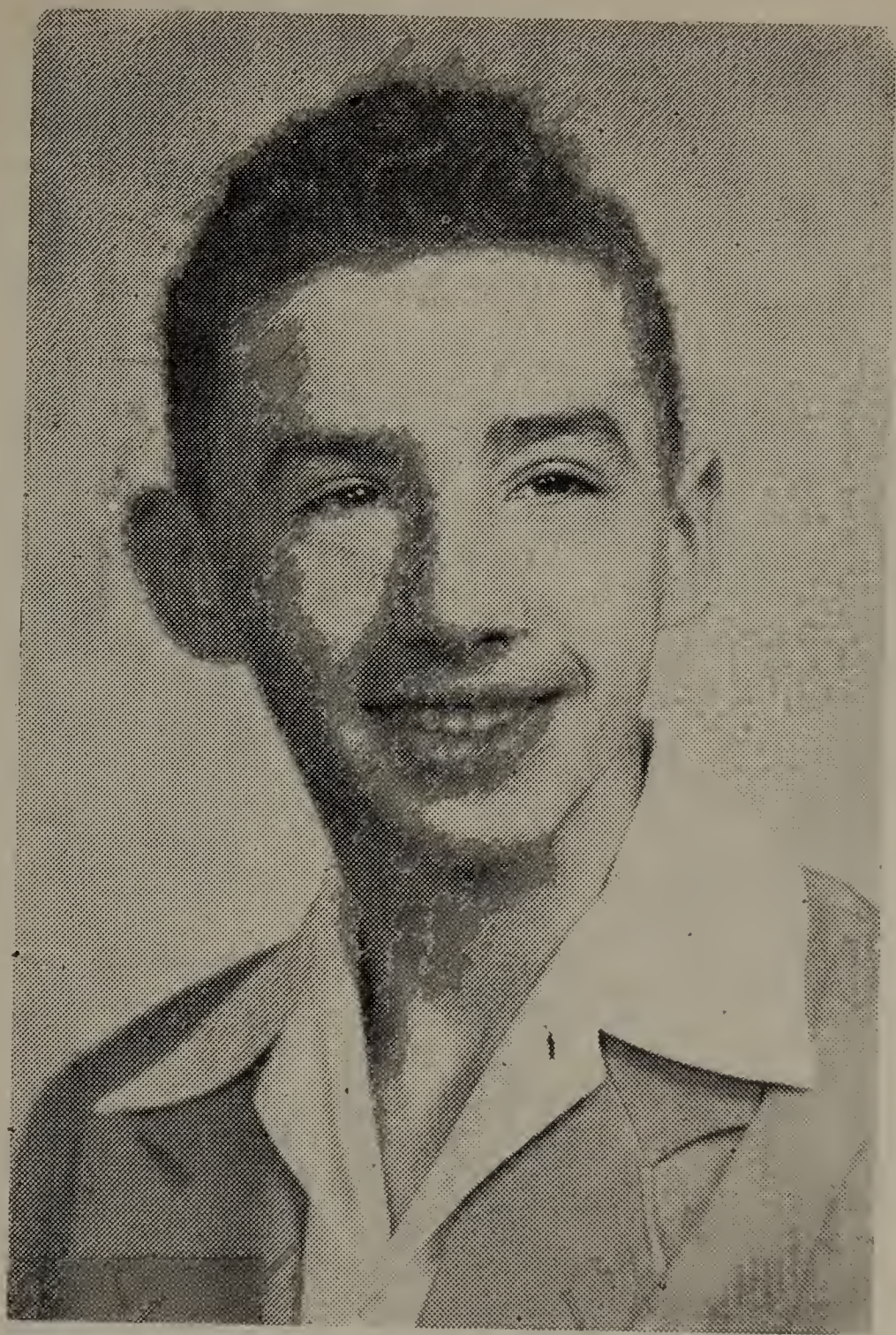
Nicholas Ernzen has spent his entire life on or near this farm, his parents building a new home in 1917. He attended the Riverside school for eight years and Amanda Swenson Guard was his first teacher. He also attended school in Beloit.

Nick Ernzen is an experienced livestock man and an excellent farmer and has always been interested in improvements of any kind. He was youth leader in the Farm Bureau for several years. From 1941 to 1945 he and Inez operated a Grade A dairy along with their farming operations. He takes great pride and pleasure in his cars, trucks and machinery and his hobby is keeping his possessions in fine repair and appearance.

Nick Ernzen is, or has been, a member of the D.I.A. of Kansas, the K. of C. lodge, the Country Club, the Mitchell County Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau.

His marriage to Inez Lillian Hutton took place at Beloit, Kansas, on Dec. 29, 1930. Two children were born to them at Beloit, Richard Nicholas, on Feb. 1, 1936, and Janet Ruth, on Jan. 31, 1939.

Nick Ernzen carries on his farming operations during the summer months, and is employed during the remainder of the year at Beloit's largest business establishment, the Beloit Motor Company, with Ora Burden as principal stockholder and Lester Hansen as manager. This company has the agency for Buick and Pontiac automobiles and G.M.C. trucks. Other Beloit residents employed by this company are: John J. Kindscher and D. H. Allphin, salesmen; Charles Clinton Rector and Mrs. Mary King Purvis, office personnel; Harry Kempton and Chas. Van Donge, parts dept.; Walter Perry, shop foreman and service manager; Kenneth Wilson, head mechanic; Howard Lynch, Samuel Sewell and Otto Schutte, mechanics; Gerold Heidrick, Larry Schoen, and Jerry Brummer, body dept.; Joe Brummer, polish dept.; Virgil Orchard, upholstery dept., Woody Kethcart, lubricating dept.; Warren Smith is manager and salesman for the Aircraft Sales Co., which is also owned by Mr. Burden who is a licensed Cessna dealer. Mr. Smith is also head pilot for Mr. Burden, and George A. Taylor is his assistant pilot. Both are veterans of World War II.



Richard Nicholas Ernzen

Richard Nicholas Ernzen, the only son of Nicholas and Inez Hutton Ernzen, was born at Beloit, Kansas, on Feb. 1, 1936, and attended school at No. 3 until the third grade; in 1945 he moved with his parents to Beloit city and entered the Second Ward school, better known as the Rodgers School. In 1948 Richard entered junior high school and in 1950 enrolled as a freshman in Beloit High School, where he took part in many activities. He is now a junior in the same school and is a member of the high school band, of the pep band, the B. and O. Club and the chorus. He is a member of the Hi-Y. Richard

is taking a course in vocational agriculture, and is secretary of his chapter of the National Organization of the Future Farmers of America, and attended administration school at Park College, Mo., in 1952, receiving a scholarship. "Dick" is a member of the "B" squad of the Beloit High School basketball team. He plays golf and is a junior member of the Beloit Country Club. He farms with his father and plans to attend Kansas State College at Manhattan, upon his graduation from Beloit High School.



Janet Ruth Ernzen

Janet Ruth Ernzen was born at the Community Hospital at Beloit, Kansas, on Jan. 31, 1939. She had the clear blue eyes and brown hair typical of the Scotch Irish, and was a very happy child,

spreading cheer and sunshine wherever she went. She was never intrusive, but went her own individual way with a wisdom of words and actions that was astounding to all who knew her well. Janet was extremely fond of her family and her home. Her nurse, Miss Ruth McKelvey, was always first in her affections as her friend, and she cried bitterly when Ruth left to enter a medical school in Ohio, saying she would never see her again, which statement was too true. Janet looked forward to entering school with the late Mrs. E. M. Chestnut as teacher, in the autumn of 1945, and attended two weeks of pre-school training in April of 1945, at the Dist. No. 3 school. Her anxiety over her soldier cousins, S/Sgt. Lyle G. McMann, and S-Sgt Keith W. Good, was unusual in one so young and her elation at the termination of the war with Japan was wonderful to see. It was her privilege to see Lyle before her death, but she never saw Keith again, for on Saturday afternoon, May 12, 1945, Janet Ruth Ernzen met with the fatal accident in the yard of her home, at the hands of a hired man, that so tragically ended her life.

This tragedy happened in the presence of her parents, her brother Richard, and her grandfather, U. G. Hutton.

Fate cut the "slender cord of life" of the one whose future was so promising and who had been guarded so carefully.

Her brother tried valiantly to snatch her from the wheels of death to safety and never released his hold on her, even in the face of his own danger. She was rushed to the Community Hospital where an operation was performed in a vain effort to save her life, but at three o'clock Death's Angel carried away the sunshine of the lives of her family, when he took the soul of Janet Ruth. The author cannot bring herself to give the details of this accident, that cost the life more precious than her own.

Janet's favorite song, "Whispering Hope", was sung by Katherine Werts at her services, and she was borne to her last resting place in the cemetery at Beloit, Kansas, by Donald Guard, Ronald File, John Hyde and Wm. Reiter, and honorary pall bearers were Phyllis Bean, Twila Remus, Alberta Wessling, Dolores Schaffer, Berneice Hodler and Patricia Porter.

After the death of their only daughter, the Ernzen family purchased a home at 620 N. Mill St., Beloit, where they reside during the winter months, going back to the farm in the summer.

Mrs. Ernzen is employed as bookkeeper at the Bunch Drug Co. during the winter months and as has been stated, Mr. Ernzen is also employed during the winter, and they have given up much of their social activities.



John A. and Anna Matheis Ernzen

THE ERNZEN FAMILY

The family of Ernzen was originated in Central Europe, in Luxembourg. The meaning of the name, according to Scientist Furge-son, is "Ern," which means eagle and "sten" or "zen" means from, making the literal meaning of the word Ernzen or Ernsten, as "from the eagle."

The Coat of Arms of the Ernzen family is described as follows—

Shield: Gules (red) a bundle of three arrows argent (silver).

Color meaning: In heraldry red is the color symbolizing war, danger, courage, love of combat and adventure. Silver is the metal denoting purity, eloquence, beauty and gentleness.

Character meaning: The bundle of arrows represents speed and frequently means a hunting background. It is symbolic of honesty.



The coat of arms of the Ernzen family has no crest or motto. This is because of the great antiquity of the family and its coat of arms. Authority—Reistrappe, Almanac de Gotha, Hennessee, Your Family Coat of Arms.

The immigrant ancestor of this family was John A. Ernzen, born Aug. 15, 1861, at Hebron, a place near Echternache, Luxumburg, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Ernzen. He was of an independent spirit and determined to carve a place for himself in the world. At the age of seventeen, against the wishes of his parents, he sailed for America to try his fortune in the new world. Upon his arrival in New York, he lost no time in coming west to Kansas where he had friends. The young man started working for a farmer near Atchison, Kansas, named Peter Penning, and received his education in America along with the children of Mr. Penning. John Ernzen was a self educated man and became widely read and accumulated a wealth of practical knowledge and had a memory surpassed by few. Early in his life he became a naturalized citizen. He carefully saved his earnings until he could send for his parents and brothers and sisters, and his entire family came to this country in 1889, settling in Atchison county, Kansas. Brothers and sisters of John Ernzen were Elizabeth, Hans, Eliza, Matthew and Anna.

John Ernzen was married to Anna A. Matheis, oldest daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Schandel Matheis of Atchison, Kansas, on Feb. 20, 1895, in Atchison county. They moved to Mitchell county in 1897, living for three years on what is known as the Rankin farm south of Beloit, and farming the Finney land. In 1900 they purchased eighty acres of fine bottom land in Beloit township, four miles east and one mile south of Beloit, where they lived until their deaths. Anna died June 22, 1922, and John died March 23, 1931. They are buried at Beloit, Kansas. They were members of St. John's church of Beloit.

Children of John and Anna Matheis Ernzen were Elizabeth, born at Atchison, March 1897; Nicholas, born at Beloit, Oct. 16, 1899; Susanna, born about 1908, died in 1941, and Johnny, Sue, Leander and Albert all died young. Johnny died as a result of an accident, while at play. Susanna also died from injuries sustained in a fall from a porch while a young child; this caused her to become an invalid, before her death.

John Ernzen was truly a man who carved his niche in the world by his own effort and ability and his descendants may well be proud of him.

Elizabeth Ernzen came with her parents to Beloit, Kansas, from Atchison as a small child and grew up at her parental home, attending the local schools and taking part in activities of the neighborhood. In June of 1920 she was married at Beloit, Kansas, to Nicho-

las Peter Wagner of Atchison County. They moved to a farm near Easton, Kansas, in Leavenworth county, where four children were born to them: Cecelia Anna, born 1921; Aurelia, born 1923; Eugene, born 1925, and Leo, born 1927, and died at the age of two years.

Cecelia Ann was married to Eugene Beying in 1941 at Easton, Kansas, and lives on a farm near there. Their children are Virginia Marie, Donna Louise, Robert Eugene, and Melinda Susanna.

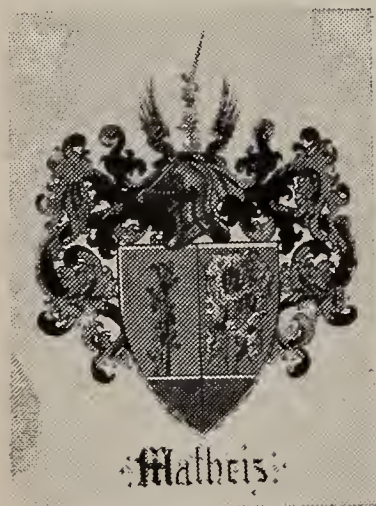
Aurelia Elizabeth, always pleasant and witty, married Erwin Brown of Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1947, at Easton, Kansas. Erwin served in the Air Corps in the Pacific theatre of war in World War II. This couple have built a new home in Easton and have employment in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Eugene Wagner, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Ernzen Wagner lives on his parents farm and with his farming operations raises pure bred cattle. On April 12, 1950, Eugene was married to Miss Eleanor Doty of Easton, Kansas. They have two children: Susanna Elaine, born 1951, and Peggy Irene, born in October of 1952.

Nick and Elizabeth Wagner have built a new home in Easton, Kansas, where they reside.

THE MATHEIS FAMILY

The name Matheis is an ancient and honored one and the family originated along the Meuse river in Belgium. The coat of arms of the family is very impressive.



The Shield: Parti per pale; 1, azure (blue) a grape vine fastened to a post, all proper (natural color); 2 or (gold) a poplar tree vert (green), under both a field vert (green.)

The Crest: An arm in argent (silver), holding a sabre (silver), garnished or (gold), between two wings sable (black).

Color meanings: In heraldry blue is the color denoting truth, loyalty, honor and perseverance. Gold denotes authority, splendor, wealth and generosity. Green is the symbol of love, hope, joy and plenty. Silver represents purity, eloquence, beauty and gentleness. Black indicates dignity, learning, sorrow and constancy. Red is the color of war and denotes courage, bravery, love of combat and adventure.

Character Meanings: The pale, and the parti per pale (or division down the middle of the shield) is known as an honorable ordinary, which means it is one of the honorable charges most ordinarily used in heraldry. It is said to be a mark of noble blood and knighthood.

The grapevine represents the business of growing grapes or the possession of lands and estates or both. It is sometimes used by makers of wine, also.

The tree is symbolic of strength, permanence and endurance.

The arm in armor denotes a war-like background, as well as strength and victory in battle.

The wings are said to represent nobility of thought and elevation of mind.

There is no motto to the coat of arms of the Matheis family, a distinguished one of continental Europe.

The name is an old German derivative meaning "a little reverence." Math meaning reverence, and the diminutive "es" meaning a little. The name Matheis is also found in Anglo Saxon.

Authority:

Surnames as a Science—Ferguson

Armorial General—Reistrap

Almanac de Gotha.

The Symbolisms of Heraldry—Wade

Your Family Coat of Arms—Hennessee

The Romance of Heraldry—Scott-Giles

The first definite history we have in America of the Matheis family with the spelling of the name "Matheis" is of John Jacob and his wife, Mary, who came from the Palatinate region near Belgium to Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1733. They migrated to the Monccacy, in Maryland, and their daughter, Anna Margaretha, was the first white child taken into the Christian church in the Monocacy District of Maryland, and was baptised by the Rev. John Casper Stoever, in 1734, into the German Lutheran church, the first church established there. From Cartmell's History of the Shenandoah Valley Pioneers.

The immigrant ancestor of the Mitchell county family was Nicholas Matheis, son of Henry Matheis and wife, and was born Feb. 14, 1841, near Herstal, Belgium, a city on the Meuse river not far from the old Palatine district of Germany, the home of John Jacob Matheis.

Nicholas Matheis left his home on the Belgium border, for America, in the year 1859, nearly ninety-five years ago.

Hearing wonderful tales of the country beyond the sea to the west and its wealth and opportunity, and having lost his mother at the age of four, he grew up determined to try his fortune in the new country. When only eighteen he sailed with three or four companions for America. He reached New York penniless, and borrowed five dollars from one of his fellow passengers for fare to an inland town. It was his life-long regret that he was never able to locate this friend and repay the loan. He pawned a small bundle of

clothing for lodging in a hotel, working there for six dollars a month until he could redeem his possessions. As soon as he had earned sufficient means he traveled to Wisconsin in 1860, working in the lumber camps to save enough money for his sister, Barbara, and his father, Henry Matheis' passage to America.



Standing: Anna (Ernzen) Peter, John and Elizabeth (Sinner)
Sitting: Nicholas and Elizabeth Matheis (parents)

Barbara Matheis married and lived her entire life in Wisconsin; the father, Henry Matheis, died there, and is buried at Scott City. Nicholas Matheis migrated to Atchison, Kansas in 1872, and engaged in farming. He was married in 1874 to Miss Elizabeth Schandel, at St. Patrick's church in Atchison county. Elizabeth was born in Luxembourg, March 1, 1845, and came to America in 1872, locating in Chicago, where she stayed for several months. From there she moved to Atchison, Kansas, and it was here she met and married Nicholas Matheis. They made Atchison their home for twenty-two years.

Five children were born to this couple, one dying in infancy. The remaining children were: Anna, Peter, John and Elizabeth.

The family moved to Mitchell county, Kansas, in 1895, and settled on a farm in Asherville township. Neither Elizabeth or Nicholas

Matheis were adverse to hard work and by their own efforts it may be said "they did well."

The story was recalled how they saved ten acres of wheat in the grasshopper year. Early every morning on horseback, each holding an end of a long rope, Mr. and Mrs. Matheis traversed their precious field brushing off the hoppers, and were able to harvest a good crop, although neighboring fields were stripped bare.

In 1911 Nicholas and Elizabeth Matheis moved into Beloit, Kansas, where Elizabeth died on Dec. 16, 1916, aged seventy-two years. Nicholas Matheis died on April 11, 1924, at the age of eighty-three. They are both buried in Beloit, Kansas, in St. John's cemetery.

Anna Matheis, oldest daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Schandel Matheis, was born at Atchison, Kansas, August 4, 1870, and married John Ernzen Feb. 20, 1895.

Peter Matheis was the oldest son and second child of Nicholas and Elizabeth Matheis; he was born at Atchison, Kansas, and moved with his parents to a farm near Beloit in 1895. He was married to Elizabeth Knaup about 1901, at Beloit. One son, George, died in infancy, and two daughters, Madeline and Leona, were born to this couple. Elizabeth Matheis died about 1907, at Beloit. After the death of his wife, Peter Matheis moved to Kokomo, Indiana, where he remarried and established a home. He died in Indiana and is buried there.

Madeline Matheis, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Matheis, was born in 1903 at Beloit, Kansas. She married Nick Schmitt of Tipton, at Beloit. Children of Madeline and Nick Schmitt are: Marilyn, Ralph, Clair Jean, Lois Marie, Harry, Maxine and Richard. Madeline died at Tipton, Kansas.

Leona Matheis was born at Beloit, Kansas, and grew up at Beloit. She is a graduate of St. Francis School of Nursing, Wichita, Kansas, and worked as an R.N. in Wichita and Beloit prior to her marriage to Arnold Gasper of Tipton. The family moved to Spokane, Washington.

John Matheis, second son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Matheis, was born at Atchison, Kansas, October 9, 1876. At the age of 19 he and his father drove to Mitchell County in a covered wagon, taking five days to make the 200 mile trip. They plowed, prepared and sowed the wheat, then returned to Atchison for the winter. In the spring the family came west again, bringing all their belongings with them in a railroad box car. John chose farming as his life work. On October 2, 1902, he was united in marriage to Mary Louise Heidrick by Reverend Father Heitz at St. John's church, in Beloit, Kansas. Witnesses were Peter Matheis and Carrie Heidrick Hicks. The

couple began housekeeping on a farm three miles north of Beloit. Two years later they bought a two hundred acre farm located one mile south of the city. Fifty years later Mr. and Mrs. Matheis celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at the same location. To this union four children were born. Loretta A., born January 21, 1904, began her education at Green Valley District, No. 5. In the third grade she transferred to St. John's school. Three years of her



John and Mary Heidrick Matheis

high school education was obtained at Nazareth Academy, Concordia, Kansas, graduating in 1923 from Marymount Academy, Salina, Kans. August 19, 1923, the family and friends were enjoying a picnic. In the afternoon, while swimming in the Solomon River, she lost her balance by a swift current and was drowned. Her body was recovered four days later. She was buried in the family lot in St. John's Cemetery, Beloit, Kansas, on August 25, 1923.

Louise E., born March 8, 1906, attended St. John's grade school. Her junior and senior years were spent at Marymount Academy, Salina, Kansas, graduating June 1924. She received her B. S. degree in Elementary Education and English in 1948, from Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas. Her teaching career began at Riverside School, District 32, in Mitchell county, later teaching in Saline county, Beloit City grade schools, principal of the Field grades for five years, and then transferred to Beloit Jr. High school, where she is teaching at the present time. Louise had the honor of being one of the five students to have her name listed in the Who's Who in American Colleges for that year. Louise is a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, Catholic Daughters of America, and has served as president of Beloit Business and Professional Club.

Francis, the only son, born October 4, 1909, received his education at St. John's grade and high school, graduating in 1928. He was a co-partner with his father in farming and livestock raising. At Olpe, Kansas, October 25, 1932, he married Louise Erpelding. Witnesses were Anthony Erpelding and Louise Matheis. They made their home on his grandfather's farm five miles southeast of Beloit. March 15, 1933, while helping to cut a tree on the Ernzen farm, he was struck on the head by a falling limb and was killed instantly. He was buried in the family lot in St. John's cemetery, Beloit, Kansas. A daughter, Patricia Frances, was born September 11, 1933, at Emporia, Kansas. She graduated from the St. Joseph High school, Olpe, Kansas, May 1951. She is a registered cosmetologist, receiving her training at Emporia, Kansas, and is now operating a beauty salon at Olpe, Kansas.

John and Mary Matheis' youngest daughter, Katherine M., born November 20, 1910, graduated from St. John's High school in 1928. She worked at the Scott Store, Mitchell County Farm Bureau office, and later as bookkeeper at the Lutz Brothers Wholesale. She is a member of the Catholic Daughters of America. Katherine Matheis and George B. Werts were married October 14, 1940, in St. John's rectory by Msgr. William Butzer, witnessed by Louise Matheis and Earl F. Shurtz. Their home is at 311 N. Bell, Beloit, Kansas.

THE WERTS FAMILY

The Werts family was anciently seated in Lorraine and was one of prominence in France.

The coat of arms of this family is very impressive.

The Shield: Gules (red) a lion rampant or (gold), holding in his sinister paw a bouquet of sable (black).

The Crest: A lion in the arms.

Mantling: Or and sable.

Color Meanings: In heraldry red is the color denoting war, danger, courage, love of combat and adventure. Gold is the metal of splendor, authority, wealth and generosity; black denotes learning, sorrow, dignity and constancy and when it appears with gold denotes honor.

Character meanings: The lion is king and mightiest of beasts and was symbol of the warrior knight. It is the noblest charge in heraldry, especially in the rampant. The bouquet symbolizes friendship and hope.

There is no motto to the Werts coat of arms. Authorities Reistrap, Armorial General, Almanac De Gotha.

The immigrant ancestors in the Werts family were Nicholas, a Swiss-German by birth, and Sophia Wingardt Werts, a pure German. Nicholas Werts was born near Strassburg Alsace, France, November 12, 1795. Sophia was born near Strassburg in March, 1807. Wingardt was the name of her stepfather. They were married in Strassburg, Alsace, in 1822. Nicholas Werts (spelled Wertz in France-spelling, changed after coming to America) was a wagon master in the army of Napoleon. He also had a brother, Joseph Werts, who was a soldier under the great warrior for a period of nine years. Nicholas often spoke with great pride of the great war exploits of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom he always affectionately called "Bona." He owned a book entitled "Illustrated Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." It was read and discussed by all members of the family. A daughter, Catherine, was born near Strausburg. Since all young men were required to have years of military training they decided to go to the country called "America," away beyond the big, deep water, where plenty of work and good living were to be found."

Nicholas and Sophia, their daughter Catherine, and a niece of Nicholas tied up their belongings and embarked on a sailing vessel from Harve, France, in 1828. A son, Joseph was born at sea, May 18, 1828. They were forty days on the water; high winds carried their ship far to the north, and to keep warm they were forced to spend many days in their beds. They embarked at Castle Garden, New York, but in a short time moved to Millville, New Jersey. Nicholas, who was a blacksmith by trade, did work for several glass factories near Millville. He owned a horse and rig and drove to the nearby factories. Other children were born in New Jersey: Mariah, Anthony, Mary, d. y., Jacob, William, Christian, Margaret, Mary, again, John, Nicholas and George born Feb. 27 1849. The boys were all iron workers having learned blacksmithing under the careful training of their father. As soon as they were old enough they went to work blacksmithing in glass factories where window glass and bottles were made. This kind of work required the highest skill in the handicraft.

John Werts used to tell some stories of the early New Jersey life. This story was about the first steel moldboard plow he ever saw. It was purchased by a citizen farmer of Millville who was justly very proud of it, and who lost no opportunity to exploit its good and lasting qualities to his less fortunate neighbors. The "town boys" of over fed, rollicking German blood, went to the bright new plow in the dark hours of the night and tied it to the top of the village chestnut tree, well concealed from view by dense foliage. The owner looked for it everywhere, high and low, up and down, around and around, but failed to find it. The aforesaid boys heartily joined in the search and were loud in denouncing anyone who would do such a thing as misplace a man's perfectly good, new plow. A new one was purchased and late the following autumn, when leaves began to fall, someone spied the plow, rusted and weather-beaten, in the top of a tree in the very center of the town. In past as today, boys are boys, only moreso.

The family moved to Illinois when George was only eight years of age, and it was in this state he grew to manhood, coming to Kansas after the Civil War, about 1869, to homestead a farm near Scottsville, Kansas, where he was instrumental in building the M. E. church at that place. Having acted in the capacity as pastor for several years. The name of his wife was Harriet Seaman, born in Illinois, Sept. 26, 1856. She came to Kansas in 1871, and settled in Cloud county. She married George Werts in 1873, moving to Mitchell county two years later. The children were Ralph Burton, born July 8, 1876; Oran, Harry, Marie (married Claude Grau) and Gene (d. y.) Of these, Ralph Burton was born at Beloit, Kansas, in a house on South Street, located west of the Hays Locker plant. On April 24th, 1901, Ralph Burton Werts was married to Miss Anna R. Farren of Scottsville, Kansas, at her home by Rev. L. H. Shane, witnessed by Mae Gilmore and Minnie Culp of Scottsville.

Anna Rose was the daughter of Daniel Farren and Henrietta Wagner. Bert and Anna lived on a farm near Scottsville, Kansas, for many years, and their daughter, Gladys, was born in Scottsville, Dec. 11, 1903. George Burton, a son, was born near Simpson, Oct. 26, 1905. The family moved to a farm near Scottsville, where they lived until moving to Beloit, Kansas, about 1920. They were engaged in the grocery business, later building the Mainstreet Theatre in 1928. Gladys Werts married Earl Truman Shurtz, and they had one son, Earl Burton Shurtz. Gladys died June 5, 1949, at Beloit, Kansas.

George received his elementary education at Scottsville and his high school education at Beloit High, graduating in 1924. He attended Kansas State College at Manhattan for two years. He is a member of the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity and the Beloit Rotary Club. George entered the theatre business in 1928, and in 1932 it

was taken over by him and he is the present owner and manager. George married Katherine Matheis Oct. 14, 1940. They have two daughters. Mary Anna Werts was born July 10, 1941, at Beloit, Kansas; is a sixth grade student at St. John's grade school. She plays the trumpet in her school band and takes private piano lessons. She is a member of Girl Scout Troop 12. She enjoys swimming and is a member of the summer Red Cross swimming class.

Rose Marie Werts was born May 30, 1944, at Beloit, Kansas. She is a third grade student at St. John's grade school. She takes private piano lessons and also twirling lessons. She is a member of a Brownie Troop and every summer is active in the Red Cross swimming classes.

THE FARREN FAMILY

The Farren family was anciently seated in Tyrone County, Ireland, and was a family of distinction in that county.

The origin of the name was Gaelic "Old North" and means to travel, or "traveler." Authority Ferguson—"Science in Names."

The coat of arms of the Farren family consists of—Shield: Gules (red) a saltire or gold. There is no crest or motto. The colors of red and gold have been previously explained in heraldry.

Character Meanings: The Saltire or Saint Andrew's Cross, is known as an honorable ordinary, which means that it is one of the honorable charges in heraldry. It is said to indicate noble blood and a knightly background. Authority, Your Family Coat of Arms,

The immigrant ancestor in this family was Daniel Farren, Sr., who married Rose Kennedy in Tyrone County, Ireland. They came to America and landed in New York City. They lived in Flemington, New Jersey, before coming as far west as Illinois. Children born were: James, William, Charles, Mary, Rose, Ellen, Anna, and Daniel, Jr.

Daniel Farren, Jr., was born Feb. 22, 1840, at Liberty, Illinois, and died March 22, 1893, at Scottsville, Kansas. He served during the Civil War in the 6th Missouri Cavalry as a lieutenant. He was teaching school at the time he entered the army. Daniel married Henrietta Wagner, born Feb. 17, 1843, at Liberty, Ill. She died March 26, 1922, at Asherville, Kansas. Children born were Cora, 3-12-1871, Elizabeth Ellen, 11-5-1880, Janie 8-31-1873, and Anna Rose, 10-12-1877, at Liberty, Illinois. Anna died Feb. 25, 1943, at Beloit, Kansas.

THE SINNER FAMILY

Elizabeth Matheis is the youngest daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth, was born at Atchison, Kansas, and came to Mitchell county with her parents in 1895. She was married at Beloit, Kan-

sas, to Edward Sinner, of Tipton, Kansas. They established their home at that place and the following children were born: Raymond, Alfonso, Dorothy, Katherine, Emil and Margaret.

Raymond was serving in the United States Navy when he was accidently drowned while on vacation. Alfonso married and lives at Coffeyville. Dorothy married Oscar Moritz and lives at Goodland, Kansas. Oscar was employed as an aviation instructor. Katherine married John Albrecht and lived in Colorado for several years.

Rev. Emil Sinner received his schooling at Hays, Kansas, and at the St. Louis Seminary, and was ordained as a priest of the Salina Diocese in 1943.

Margaret, the youngest child of Edward and Elizabeth Sinner was born at Tipton, Kansas, and married John Reinert of Tipton, and now resides at Beloit, Kansas. Their children are: Jane Ellen, born March 13, 1949; Carol Ann, born Sept. 2, 1950; and Donald John, born Jan. 14, 1952, all born at Beloit.

CHAPTER V

The Seymour Family

Emma Hutton was born in 1869, in Peoria, Ill., and died in 1889. She married Will Wilson, and lived only a short while. Buried in the family plot at West Hope, Jewell county.

Laura Hutton, born 1875, died 1876, at Scottsville, Kansas. Buried at West Hope.

Anna Hutton was born in 1872. She married Milo Seymour, and moved to Colorado in 1914, and settled in Kiowa county, moving to Canon City in 1911. Mylo Seymour died in 1935. There were six children born to this couple: Frankie, married Joe Jarrett and lives in Pueblo, Colo.; Wilma, married Milton Atwell, lives at Pueblo, Colo.; Clara, married Jordan, lives at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Juanita, married Roberts, lives in Arizona; Joe lives at Grand Island, Nebr., and Rex lives at Cheyenne Wells, Colo. (This information was supplied by Mrs. Clara Foster.)

CHAPTER VI

The George Hutton Family

George W. Hutton, the third son of Solomon and Melinda, was born Jan. 9, 1867, at Peoria, Ill. He came with his parents to Scottsville, Kansas, at the age of five years. It was here he grew up and received his education. Early in life he learned to hunt and shoot.

Geo. Hutton was one of the most expert riflemen in Kansas and Oklahoma. He never used a sight on a rifle or pistol, but shot from the hip always. George married Miss Loretta Sprague of Hiawatha, Kansas. Loretta was born on Oct. 12, 1869, in Brown County. They lived in that county several years and four children were born to them there, Wm. Wesley, born Oct. 26, 1894; Melinda Susan, born Jan. 17, 1897; George Nicholas, born Nov. 17, 1899, and Matilda Inice, born August 21, 1901. One son predeceased his parents, George Nicholas, died 1-23-1937, at Rapid City, South Dakota.

Loretta Sprague Hutton died Jan. 9, 1946, and George, Nov. 19, 1951, at Oakwood, Oklahoma.

This family moved to Oklahoma in 1915, purchasing a farm four miles west of Oakwood, in Dewey county. He shipped two car loads of young mules to Oakwood, which he sold to the settlers in 1915. George loved to fish and hunt during his entire life, and lived long and usefully.

William Hutton, the oldest son, married Miss Bertha Ophalia Fry of Durante, Okla, at that place, May 18, 1941.

Melinda S. Hutton married Fred Lumen of Eagle City, Okla, at Watonga, Okla.

George N. married Minnie Borman in 1920, at Pipestone, Minnesota. Matilda married Dave Palmer in 1922 at Watonga, and they live near Oakwood, Okla.

CHAPTER VII

The Charles Hutton Family

Charles Henry, fourth son of Solomon and Melinda, was born at Scottsville, Kansas, on Feb. 5, 1877. On Sept. 12, 1901, Charles was married to Miss Mary Jones of Scottsville, who was born 6-3-1877. The young couple lived on a farm north of Glen Elder, Kansas, where two children were born—Gladys Irma, on May 13, 1904, and Clyde Larraine, on Nov. 4, 1940.

Charles and Mary moved to Oklahoma in 1911, where he and his brother, Walter, purchased a half section of land near Independence, Charles later purchasing his brother's share. Mary Jones Hutton became ill of an incurable paralysis and in the summer of 1951, at Pocatella, Idaho, she closed her eyes in eternal sleep.

On July 19, 1916, Charles Hutton married Miss Mabel Coleman, at her home at Custer City, Okla. Mabel was born Dec. 16, 1890, at Abilene, Kansas. Their children are: Francis Harold Hutton, May 11, 1919; John Henry, Aug. 21, 1921; Audrey Mae, Dec. 31, 1926,

and Wilma Jean, Sept. 3, 1929, all born at Custer City. Charles Hutton has lived on his original farm on the old sight of Independence for forty-two years.

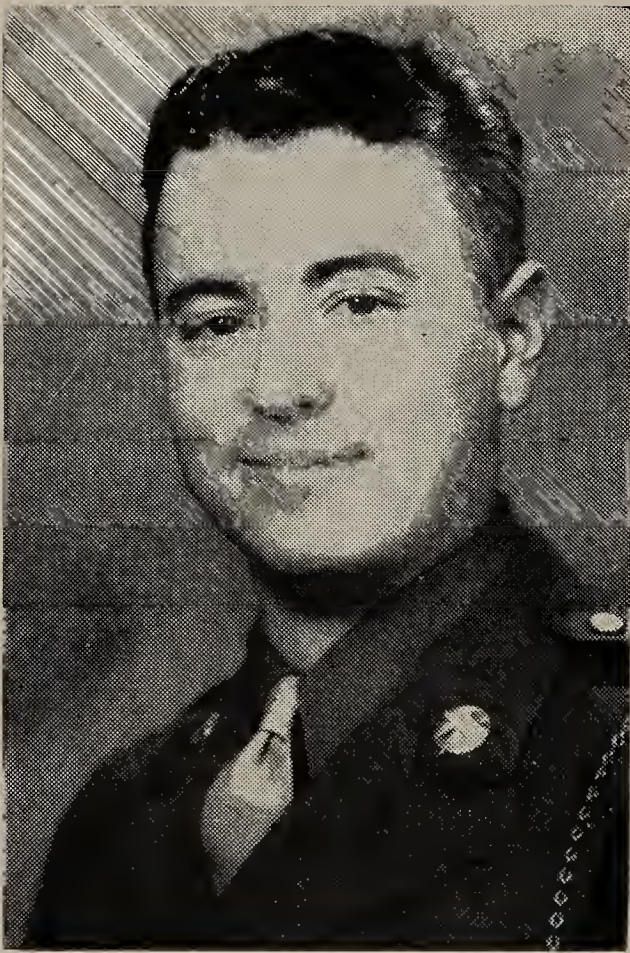
Gladys, daughter of Mary Jones and Charles Hutton, married Elry Lee Barton at Tologa, Okla., on May 30, 1922. Their children are: Mary Maxine, born Aug. 20, 1923, died Dec. 8, 1932; Audrey Lee, born 11-29-1926; Ina Louise, 9-1-30; Stephen Larry, 6-22-1943.

Ina Louise was married to Wilford Ross Johnson, at their home near Arapaho, Okla., 8-22-1947. One son, Charles William, was born May 5, 1948, and a daughter, Cherry Louise, was born Nov. 4, 1952. Audrey Lee Johnson served in World War II for five years in the Pacific zone.

Clyde Larraine Hutton married Miss Ona Lewis at Arapaho, Oklahoma in Dec., 1929. The children are: Trena Delores, born 11, 3, 1930; Clyde Jr., born 9-7-1932; Charles Boyd, born 8-30-1934; Corrin Henry, born 8-6-1936; Carmen Lewis, born 1-24-1939; Kitty Elizabeth, born 7-16-1941, all born in Oklahoma, and Janice, the youngest, born 5-4-1944, in Idaho. Trena Delores was married to Gale Maybon at Caldwell, Idaho, and has one son, Larry. Clyde is a land owner near Caldwell, Idaho. He operates his own farm.



Wilma Oakes, Audrey Goucher, Gladys Barton, Mabel, Charles, John, Harold and Clyde Hutton



Harold Hutton

Harold, the oldest son of Mabel and Chas. Hutton, was born at Custer, Okla. On Jan. 20, 1942, while working at the Douglas Aircraft Company, in Los Angeles, California, he was married to Edith Marie Hantz. They went back to Oklahoma in 1942 and Harold enlisted in the Army Air Corps and served thirty-seven months. He served as a gunner on a B-17. When discharged he went to Oklahoma to farm with his father, having land adjoining his parents home. Harold and Edith have two daughters, Frances Marie, born 4-27-1943, and Carol Jean, born 1-31, 1944, both at Thomas, Oklahoma.

John, the second son, married Miss Lovetta Marie Stevens at Arapaho, Okla., March 2, 1940. After spending a year near Arapaho they moved to California, where he worked for the Lockheed airplane company until joining the Navy where he saw active service. After his discharge from the navy he worked for Lockheed's for a while but became interested in radio. He went to radio school and is now a T.V. radio engineer at K.L.A.C., Hollywood, Calif. He works on Mt. Wilson. They have one daughter, Joannetta Kay, born 2-7-1943, at Pasadena, Calif.



John Hutton

Audrey May Hutton was married 11-10-1946, to Ernest Lee Goucher, at Amarilla, Texas. They live in Clinton, Okla., where he is employed by the Pepsi Cola Bottling Works.

Wilma Jean received her schooling at Independence and Custer, Okla., graduating from the latter. She was married 6-14-1947, to Max David Oakes, at ElReno, Okla. Max played baseball professionally for two summers, later moving onto a farm near Putman, Okla. They have two sons, Stanley Max, born 11-24-1949, and Richard Gene, born 2-15-1950, at Clinton hospital.

CHAPTER VIII

The McTavish Family

Mary Elizabeth, the fourth daughter of Solomon and Melinda Donley Hutton, was born at Scottsville, Kans., Dec. of 1778, being the ninth Mary in the families of Underwood and Hutton. She grew to womanhood in the vicinity of her birth, and received her education at West Hope and Scottsville. On March 4, 1900, at Hirley, Oklahoma Territory, Mary E. married Robert Andrew McTavish of Taloga, Okla. Robert McTavish was born in Michigan, Sept. 1, 1868.

The name McTavish originated from the Celtic, "Son of Tavish," and the Old North meaning is "inn keeper." This family was anciently seated in Scotland, near Selkirk. The family is entitled to a coat of arms, but the description is not in my possession at this time. Authority—Ferguson—"Science in Names."

Robert and Mary McTavish lived near Kearney, Nebr., before removing to Mountain Grove, Mo., about 1910. From there they went to Gardner, Colo.

A little newspaper clipping which I shall always remember, concerning Mary Hutton McTavish, was in part: "She willingly gave up her life to help her friends and loved ones, and greater love hath no man." These few words give a good description of her life. Her death occurred at St. Mary's Hospital in Pueblo, Colo., after an illness of five months, from the effects of spinal meningitis, contracted while nursing those afflicted with the disease.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND MARY HUTTON MCTAVISH

Walter Andrew—Feb. 3, 1901, Taloga, Okla.

Orville Gus—Jan. 9, 1903, Scottsville, Kansas.

Melinda Isabel—Aug. 19, 1905—Scottsville, Kansas.

Mabel Charlotte—June 6, 1907, Kearney, Nebr.
Kenneth Carl—Feb. 18, 1909, Kearney, Nebr.
Donald Ray—Aug. 16, 1911—Mt. Grove, Mo.
Herman Robert—June 28, 1914, Kearney, Nebr.
Jay Hutton—July 11, 1916, Two Buttes, Colo.
Mildred Anna—Oct. 25, 1918, Gardner, Colo.
Mary Ellen—Jan. 7, 1922, Gardner, Colo.

Robert Andrew McTavish enlisted in the U.S. Army, 1895, and was discharged in 1898, after serving in the Spanish American War in Cuba. He was stationed at Ft. Omaha, Nebraska; Ft. Keogh, Miles City, Montana, and Santiago, Cuba. He was discharged at New Haven, Conn. He was in A Co. 2nd Infantry. He died from injuries in an auto accident in Oct. 1931, at the age of 63.

Walter Andrew and Pearl Irene Dayton, married at St. Francis 9-25-26; divorced March 1941.

Children—Margie Alice, born 5-21-1927, St. Francis, Kans. — married 1946: Children—Nancy Alice, 7-22-47, Colorado; Barbara June, 4-21-50, Colorado.

Margie's husband is employed by the highway department at Fairplay, Colo., where they reside.

Mary Ellen—born 8-11-1928, at St. Francis, Kans.—married Floyd C. Cagg, 6-19-46.

Children: Lynel Dale, 5-18-47; Sheila Rae, 7-19-50; Larry Ray, 5-29-52.

Mary Ellen and family live in Kansas City, Mo.

Juanita Arlyne—born 2-20-30, St. Francis, Kans. Married Robert E. Dusin 7-1-52, and live in Greeley, Colo.

Rex Eugene, born 3-18-32, St. Francis, Kans. Rex has passed his physical exams, and will enter the army after May 1, 1953.

Walter Andrew McTavish served 3 years in the Army Medical Corp. at Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver, Colo., during the early twenties. All three of his girls married service men. Walter has been living in San Francisco, Calif., for ten years.

Orville Gus, Married 10-28-35, at Oberlin, Kans., to Mary Helen (Martin) Dale, born April 13, 1912, Leach, Okla.

Children: Mona Rae, born 12-4-39, Pueblo, Colo; Jerry Robert, born 3-23-42, Pueblo, Colo.; step-son, Alvin Eugene Dale, born 11-10-29, Pueblo, Colo.



Jerry McTavish, son of Orville and Helen McTavish, Pueblo, Colo.

Orville enlisted in the U. S. Army 11-3-1920, and served two terms, being discharged a corporal from H. Q.s Co., 17th Infantry, at Fort Crook, Nebraska.

He began employment Aug. 6, 1926, at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. (C. F. & I. Steel-mills) and is still employed there as a toolsetter in the 14 inch mills. He received a "Full Timer" medal for not being absent all during World War II.

Orville has served on the executive board of the American Red Cross since 1941. He was campaign manager in 1948, vice president in 1949, and president for an unfinished term (1949) and president in 1950, being the only man from Labor ever to fill this post on the Pueblo County chapter. In 1952 he was appointed to serve on the National Resolutions committee and the first man from Pueblo to serve on a national committee for the Red Cross.

He has also been an executive board member of the Community Chest since 1942, as well as the Council of social agencies in 1943.

A member of U.N.E.S.C.O. (United Nations Educational Group) in 1949.

Membership drive chairman of the Steel Works Y.M.C.A. for three years (47-48-49) which was the largest industrial Y.M.C.A. in the world. He was board member for five years and vice president of the Y.M.C.A.'s layman's council from 1948 until its close in mid-1950.

Served on the labor management committee all during World War II.

Received an award for production ideas—1944.

Orville has been on safety committees at the C. F. & I. Corp.

for approximately twenty years, and through his safety work was invited by President Truman to attend the President's Conference on Industrial Safety in Washington, D. C., in March, 1949. He also attended two governors' safety conferences in Denver.

Walter, Orville and Kenneth were active in organizing the C. F. & I. Corp. for the United Steelworkers Union, C. I. O., and all three were active servicemen for various departments in the mill.

Walter was vice president of Local 2102 when it was organized. He left Pueblo about ten years ago and has since been living in San Francisco, California.

Kenneth served as head grievance man and secretary of the grievance body. He was vice president and then president just prior to his appointment to the International C. I. O. staff in 1952.

Orville's union activities were: grievanceman; chairman education and recreation committees; editor of "Steel News," a local union publication; executive board member of Local 2102 Political Action committee; president of the state political action committee; elected president of the Colorado State Industrial Union Council (which covers all C.I.O. unions in the state) in 1947, and then was elected and served as president for the following four years.

Orville has attended the following national conventions: National C.I.O., Cleveland, Ohio, 1949; President Truman's Safety Conference, Washington, D. C., 1949; American Municipal Congress, Washington, D. C., 1950; American Red Cross, Detroit, Mich., 1950—New York City, 1951—Cleveland Ohio, 1952.

Orville was very active in changing the form of government of the city of Pueblo, Colo., from the old commissioner form to the present council-manager form of government. Through this change he was elected one of the 14-man council in Nov. 1949, for a two year term. He was re-elected in 1952 for another two year term.

He was appointed as co-ordinator for labor on civil defense in 1950 by Governor Walter W. Johnson. In 1951 he was appointed by the present Governor Dan Thornton, to the governor's advisory council of Colorado civil defense.

Orville was appointed by Mayor William L. Warner of Pueblo as commissioner for low rent public housing for the city of Pueblo, Colo., for one year and re-appointed to a five year term by Mayor Marion F. Hunter in 1952.

Last but not least, Orville and wife, Helen, have been active in sports; Orville having been a member of the state champion softball team, 1936, and a member of the first and second place volleyball medals. Helen having first or second place medals in volleyball from 1938 thru 1949. Helen having played in the first National Volleyball Tournament for women in Los Angeles, Calif, 1949.

Mabel Charlotte, married 1923, at Walsenburg, Colo, to Thomas Q. Trujillo, born June 1, 1887, at Bedito, Colo.

Children: Marjorie Lorraine, born 8-14-24, married Paul B. Riensch 9-10-44, at the Pueblo Air Base.

Children: Dennis Paul, 8-20-45, Pueblo; Tommy Louis, 5-12-48, Pueblo; Kenneth Dwight, 1-11-50, Pueblo; Marvin Ray, 9-19-51, Pueblo.

Marjorie's husband served three years in the Air Force during the Second World War. He was stationed at various bases in the U.S.A. He has been working at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. since January, 1949.

Mabel and her husband operated a dairy at Walsenberg, Colo., for a number of years. Tom was also under-sheriff of Huerfano county, Colo., from 1938 until 1946. Ill health forced his retirement from the sheriff's office, at which time they returned to ranching at Gardner, Colo.

Kenneth Carl, married 12-24-35, at Pueblo, Colo., to Maxine Ruth Rayburn, born May 9, 1917, at Pueblo, Colo.

Their children were: Donna Lee, born 7-3-37, at Pueblo, Colo.; Sharon Sue, born 11-24-1940, at Pueblo, Colo.; Kenneth Jack, born 5-7-47, at Pueblo, Colo.

Kenneth began work at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. on Dec. 3, 1928, and worked there continuously until his appointment to the national staff of the C.I.O. Steelworkers Union in 1952.

Donald Roy, sixth child of Mary E. Hutton and Robert A. McTavish. Donald Roy was born in Mountain Grove, Missouri, on Aug. 6, 1911. When but a small child he went to Colorado in a covered wagon. The family finally settled on a small farm in Gardner, Colorado, between the Green Horn mountain and the Sangre De Cristo range, where he attended school. At the age of 14 he deserted to venture for himself, so went to Pueblo, Colo. He got a job at the D. & R. G. railroad. He also worked at the Empire Zink Company, located at the foot of the Holy Cross mountain. He worked on and off at these jobs for about nine years. Then the depression hit for four years. In 1935 Donald went to work at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., the largest this side of the Mississippi. He has worked as a blast furnace foreman blower for eleven years. He met Emma Elizabeth Broberg in Pueblo, Colo., in 1932, and they were married in 1936. They have two daughters, Sandra Elizabeth, born March 29, 1938, and Ruth Ann, born Sept. 2, 1942.

He is a gentleman farmer and landlord. His favorite sport is fishing. He belongs to the Tabor Lutheran church, and has lived at 1408 Wabash for the past 19 years.

Herman Robert, married Geneva Wells in Nevada. They have no children.

He lived in Colorado until the beginning of World War II, when he moved to California and worked as a carpenter in the shipyards. He now resides in San Francisco, California.

Jay Hutton, married 12-24-39, at Raton, New Mexico, to Cecelia Pearl Trevithick.

Children: Clifford Jay, born 9-24-40, at Pueblo, Colo.; Wilma Lee, born 11-19-41, at Pueblo, Colo.

Jay has been employed at the C. F. & I. Corp. for 16 years in the "25" mill.

Mildred Anna McTavish was the ninth child of Robert Andrew and Mary Elizabeth. She was born at Gardner, Colo., and attended school there until 1931. After her parents' death she moved to Pueblo, Colo., to live with Orville, and completed her schooling.

On April 22, 1938, Mildred married Donald Ellsworth Stephens, who was in the army, and after being discharged Oct. 1938, from B. Co. 2nd Engineers at Fort Logan, Colo, was employed at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., in the blast furnace department.

Their first girl was born Sep. 5, 1939, at Pueblo, Colo., and named Deanna Colleen. In 1941 they moved to Hollywood, Calif., and were both employed at Lockheed Aircraft during the Second World War. Their second girl, Karen Jean, was born on Aug. 5, 1944, in Hollywood.

In 1945 they returned to Pueblo, Colo, in the Wet Mountain Valley, and started a fishing and boating resort at Lake De Weese, which they still own and operate.

Mary Ellen McTavish was married 5-24-41, in California, to Eugene Earl Simpson.

Child: Ronald Earl, born 8-14-49, at Dragerton, Utah.

Mary's husband is a coal miner at Dragerton, Utah.

CHAPTER IX

The Joe Hutton Family

Joseph Wesley was the fifth son of Solomon and Melinda Donley Hutton, and was the ninth generation of "Josephs" in the Hutton family.

He was born at the homestead north of Scottsville, Kansas, on April 4, 1881. He grew to manhood in the Scottsville neighborhood, and received his schooling at West Hope, being a former pupil of Dr.

Ed Daniels. Always jovial and agreeable, liking sports and games of all kinds, Joe was a favorite with family and friends alike. He was married to Miss Cassie Lawn of Beloit, Kansas, in 1903. They had one daughter, Anna Viola, born March 8, 1904, at Beloit. She received her schooling at Field school and Beloit High school. Anna was married to Charles Davis in 1922. He was born in the South, July 6, 1897. They made their home in Portland, Ore., where two little girls were born: Edythe Anne, born Aug. 18, 1924, and Donna Mae, born April 6, 1926. Donna died at less than one year old.

Anna Hutton Davis was ill for many months and died at Oakwood, Okla., April 24, 1935, leaving her little daughter, Edith Anne. Joe Hutton then helped with loving care in the task of caring for his little granddaughter. To her he was friend and counselor and she lovingly called him "Joe", as do her children. To quote her words, "He seems more like father than grandfather to me."

Edythe Anne was married to Earl Hermon Wells, at Oakwood, Okla., on Jan. 20, 1944. Their children are: Anna Sherill, born Aug. 3, 1946; Earl J. Christopher, born Oct. 9, 1948, both at Oak City, Leslie Margaret, born July 3, 1952, at Lockland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.

Earl Wills has had sixty-three months overseas duty. They lived together only a short time when he was sent to the European war zone in 1944, and was in active fighting for twenty months. He came home in 1945, and was honorably discharged. In February of 1946 he re-enlisted and was sent to Korea and Japan in June of 1947. Edythe Anne and little daughter were with him for fifteen months while he was stationed in Itazuke, Japan; coming back to Oklahoma in the summer of 1948. After returning to America Earl was stationed at Lockland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Texas, where in the summer of 1952 Leslie Margaret was born. In May of 1952 Earl was again sent overseas as a maintenance inspector on all types of aircraft, to be stationed at Westbaden Baden, Germany. Edythe Anne and three children joined their husband and father in December of 1952.

M/Sgt. Earl H. Wills has many citations, among them the ETO ribbon, with six battle stars; Presidential Unit Citation ribbon; Japanese Occupation ribbon; Korean Ribbon with two battle stars; he also has the Bronze Star for the Korean War, and many more.

Citation should also be given to Edith Anne for the courage to take two small children and cross the Pacific to far off Japan, and taking her three children across the Atlantic to Germany in order that they might know and be in company with their father.

CHAPTER X

Walter Hutton, Youngest Son

Walter Lewis Hutton was the sixth and youngest son of Solomon and Melinda Donley Hutton, and was born on the homestead of his parents in south east corner of Jewell county, in 1884. He grew up on this farm and attended West Hope school. On May 1, 1911, Walter L. married Miss Lula Gildersleeve, daughter of Elmer and Phoebe Mann Gildersleeve. They established a home nine miles northwest of Beloit, where they lived for six years before moving to the Gildersleeve farm east of Scottsville, in Cloud county, Kansas. Lula Hutton died in the Community Hospital at Beloit, Kansas, on August 11, 1940.

On May 5, 1943, Walter Hutton married a very charming woman, Mrs. Inez Irene Nelson Baxter, of Salina, Kansas. Inez is the third child of Stephen and Johanna Nelson and was born in Junction City, Kansas, on July 13, 1895, one of six children. As a child she moved with her parents to Alta Vista, Kansas, where she grew to womanhood. Her youngest brother, Raymond, and his wife, the former Helen Hesser, still lives at Alta Vista, and operate a beauty establishment. Raymond served in World War II and is a 32nd degree Mason.

One sister, Esther B. Nelson, is head bookkeeper at the Farmers National Bank of Salina, Kansas.

These three living children all graduated from the Alta Vista high school. Inez Nelson was married to Lester S. Baxter of Herington, Kansas, on June 24, 1916. One daughter, Dorothy Jean, was born to them at Salina, Kansas. She is married and has three children: Judith Anne, Richard Lee and Marilyn Joyce Mobley. They reside in Salina, Kansas. Lester Baxter died in 1940 at Salina.

Inez Nelson Hutton taught school at Alta Vista for one term, and was head bookkeeper at Anthony's in Salina for several years before her marriage to Walter L. Hutton, in 1943.

Both Walter and Inez take part in the social and civic affairs of the city. Walter is a member of the Elks lodge. They reside at 411 N. Pine in Beloit, Kansas, and own land in Colorado. Walter has always been a fisherman and a hunter, being an expert marksman with the rifle.

It was "Uncle Walt" who taught the writer how to properly handle and shoot a rifle, and thanks to his teaching, she too became an expert markswoman.

CHAPTER XI

The Charles Foster Family

Clara Emma Hutton was born on April 6, 1886, in Jewell county, Kansas, the youngest of eleven children. She grew to womanhood at the homestead of her parents, attending the West Hope school. On April 16, 1910, she was married to Charley W. Foster, at Scottsville, Kansas.

THE FAMILY OF CHAS. AND CLARA FOSTER



Back row: Juanita, Ila, Cecil, Kenneth, Maxine. Front row: Joe, Charles, Clara, (Parents) Naoma and Charles, Jr.

The Foster family was of colonial stock, and were of British descent. Many of the Fosters were in Pennsylvania by 1750, and fought in the Revolution.

Charles and Clara lived on the home place until it was sold in 1915. They moved to Independence, Okla., until 1919, when they came back to Mitchell county. They moved to Scottsville in 1927, which place has since been their home. This couple deserve much praise for raising a fine family of eight children. They have twelve grand children.

Their children are: Frances Maxine, born July 9, 1911; Cecil Hutton Foster, born Sept. 21, 1913; Neoma Malinda Foster, born Nov. 5, 1915; Ila Josephine Foster, born July 30, 1919; Kenneth Glen Foster, born Aug. 2, 1921; Joseph Mack Foster, born Feb. 21, 1923; Viola Juanita Foster, born Jan. 19, 1925; Charles Thomas Foster, born Sept. 23, 1926.

Frances Maxine Foster married Kenneth Auldridge June 2, 1935. They have two children: Shirley Auldridge (born April 13, 1939), Betty June Auldridge (born Jan. 21, 1941.)

Kenneth Auldridge works as a filling station attendant at Beloit, Kansas.

Cecil Hutton Foster married Helen Harnett April 7, 1938. No children. Cecil Foster served in the U.S. Army for 33 months. He served with Battery A, 126 Field Artillery Battalion, 32nd (Red Arrow) Division; in Australia, New Guinea, Leyte, and other Southwest Pacific areas. He received the Purple Heart decoration. Cecil Foster works as a mechanic at Boeing's plant in Wichita.

Neoma Malinda Foster married John Butler Feb. 3, 1936. They have three children: Charles Henry Butler (born June 10, 1937); Patricia Ann Butler (born July 18, 1939); Johnnie Franklin, (Jan. 26, 1951.)

John Butler works as a farmer at Glasco, Kansas.

Ila Josephine Foster married Floyd Vestal, Oct. 9, 1941. They have three children: Elizabeth Josephine Vestal (born Sept. 2, 1942); Verda Maxine Vestal (born Sept. 25, 1943); Ronald Eugene Vestal (born May 24, 1948); Pamela Jean, born March 31, 1953.)

Floyd Vestal served with the 5th Army in Italy as a cook. He is now working with the Gas Company at Lincoln, Kansas.

Kenneth Glen Foster married to Katherine Goodrich June 4, 1942. They have three children: Kenneth William Foster (born July 24, 1943); Robert Darrell Foster (born Feb. 3, 1946); Richard Eugene Foster (born Oct. 17, 1951.)

Kenneth Foster served 41 months in the U.S. Army. He served in the 316th Quartermaster Co. in New Guinea, Leyte, and other South Pacific areas. He had the rank of Sgt. He is now working as a plumber in Jewell City, Kansas.

Joseph Mack Foster married Betty Gillen May 2, 1952. Joseph Foster served in the U.S. Army about 25 months. He served with the 644th Tank Destroyer Bn. as a heavy machine gunner. He landed in Italy, and served in France, Belgium and Germany. He held the rank of Pfc. He works now at a filling station at Great Bend Kansas.

A baby girl, Karen S., was born January 14, 1953, at Great Bend, Kansas.

Viola Juanita Foster married to Arnold Bandel Dec. 23, 1951.

Arnold Bandel served in the U.S. Navy in World War II. He is now working as an architect in Kansas City, Missouri.

Charles Thomas Foster married to Charlene Lutgen Oct. 9, 1950. They have one child: Marcia Kay Foster (born Feb. 25, 1952.)

Charles Foster served about 22 months with the U.S. Army. He served as an Infantry rifleman and truck driver in Leyte, Negro Island and other Southwest Pacific areas. He had the rank of Pfc. He is now working as a filling station attendant at Downs, Kansas.

CHAPTER XII

Swiss and German Pioneers

From the Palatine province, along the Rhine River from Switzerland, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Darmostead and Germany, came many of our ancestors: some came for religious freedom, while others wished to better themselves economically or to escape the tyranny of the government in Central Europe from 1650 to 1800.

A few of these people were followers of the great reformer, Menno Simon, and were called "Mennonites." Others were various denominations.

There is a persistent rumor that three of our relatives, Jacob, Dewald and Michael Keiffer, sons of Michael Kieffer of Kittenheim, came to America on Aug. 30, 1683, on the ship "America." with Capt. Joseph Wasey: stayed only part of a year and returned to Kittenheim. This information was given by W. R. Kieffer in an historical address in 1888, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later published.

Mr. Kieffer did not state his authority, but this is altogether possible, since this is the ship on which Pastorius and his little group of "Pastists" came. No ships lists were kept at this early date, but the names are not among those of Pastorious' party who founded Germantown, Pennsylvania. He mentions, however, that among his "fellows" were "English, French and Calvinests."

The Mennonites never spent large sums on stately temples or in building great colleges, but they were ever observing to teach all of their children the first rudaments of education since the days of the great reformer, Menno Simon. Children were kept under strict parental authority.

Many great leaders, teachers, preachers and evangelists came from the Palatine, and they were for the most part of Swiss origin and spoke the German language. They also brought books and received much assistance from Holland. On Oct. 6, 1683, when Pastorius and his group founded Germantown, Pa., they were known as the "Pilgrim Fathers" of the New World.

CHAPTER XIII

The Journey to America

The journey to Pennsylvania from Switzerland and Germany fell naturally into three parts; the first part, and that by no means easy, was the journey down the Rhine river to Rotterdam or some other port. The journey lasted fully six months, from May until October. The hardships which the travelers were forced to bear were almost unbelievable. Their misery must have been almost beyond endurance, and hundreds died on the passage over. Boats going from Heilbronn to Holland passed twenty-six custom houses where ships were examined.

The trip on the Rhine lasted from four to six weeks and people were forced to spend most of their money. When finally they arrived in Holland they were detained there another five or six weeks. Things were exceedingly high in Holland.

When the travelers finally boarded the ship at Rotterdam, they then journeyed to one of the English ports, usually Cowes, on the Ile of Wight. Deal, Dover, Portsmouth and others were also stopping points. The ships were usually delayed in England two or three weeks while going through the customs house or waiting for favorable weather.

After the ship finally embarked on the voyage, the real misery began, as it took from eight to twelve weeks to reach Philadelphia, according to the weather. With the best of conditions, the trip lasted seven weeks.

Oftentimes untold suffering was endured as people were packed tightly into such small places without proper food and water; they were subject to all sorts of diseases as dysentery, scurvy, typhoid and smallpox. The trip from Switzerland and Germany it must be remembered took nearly three months longer than the trip from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The children on board the ships were the first to be stricken and died in large numbers.

After the misery of the voyage and land or the city of Philadelphia was in sight another delay would take place, as a health officer would inspect the ship for disease. If a contagion were found on board, it was ordered to remove one mile from the city until notified. As early as 1718 a health inspector was appointed to inspect all ships at Philadelphia, Pa.

After landing, all males over a certain age were required to take the oath of allegiance to the King of England, Pennsylvania being an English colony.

In spite of all this, the immigrants continued to come, year after year, and these sturdy pioneers overcame the hardships which were in their paths.

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR VOYAGE

This account of his voyage to America in early 1700 is taken from a biography of John George Jungman, as published in the Straussburg's Pennsylvania German Pioneer.

"Supplied with provisions for twelve weeks, we sailed to Talmouth, England, where we stayed three weeks and loaded up on necessary things. Twelve days after departure the captain assured us we had covered half the distance, which revived our courage.

After that we had a calm, followed by a severe storm which raged exceedingly. After having traveled eight weeks, bread and water curtailed, and during the last six weeks we received no bread and nothing else from the captain than a daily pint of water, for myself, my sister and my father. From this one can infer how we lived. Every sensitive heart will shudder when I say rats and mice and the above mentioned water were our only food. A rat was sold for 1½S. A mouse for 6d.

The captain thought all the passengers had valuables with them, hence he did not wish to land us, but let us starve to death, in which he had a large measure of success, for of the one hundred fifty-six souls, only forty-eight ever reached American shores and hardly a single person would have survived if the remaining passengers had not revolted and seized the captain, whereupon after three days in the week before Christmas we landed, not far from Rhode Island, after having spent twenty-five weeks on the journey. . . . I was in such a miserable condition that I could not stand, but crawled on hands and feet."

This account of Mr. Jungman concerning his trip to America, from the Palatine, gives us some idea of the real conditions existing at the time, and what courage those early immigrants must have had, to face such an ordeal.

CHAPTER XIV

OUR FIRST ANCESTOR FROM THE PALATINE,

Christian Niswanger

The Niswanger family was anciently seated along the Rhine river in Switzerland and the origin of the name is O. G. (Old German), meaning "from the people." Authority—Ferguson "Science in Names."

Christian Niswanger, son of Jacob, came with his parents, brothers and sisters, to America in the year 1719, landing at Philadelphia, Pa. The family moved to Germantown almost immediately. At the date of arrival Christian, (our ancestor), was sixteen years of age, and his brother, Jacob, was fourteen. At the age of twenty-five Christian was married to Maria Magadelina — at Germantown, and three sons were born to them: Christian II, Jacob, and John.—From notes in the possession of the York, Pa., Historical Society.

The first historical mention of Christian Niswanger (or Nighswanger,) is found in a document dated 10 May, 1728. This was a petition addressed to the Governor General of Pennsylvania by inhabitants of Colebrookdale, praying that adequate protection be furnished these unhappy people against the “deprecations” of the Indians, who were “harring” the “Back Inhabitants” in the region around Goshenhoppen and Falkner’s Swamp. The Provincial Government, under instructions from Quaker Penns, were unwilling to take stringent measures against the Indians, believing as did all Quakers, in non-belligerency and pacifism.

The signers of this petition described themselves as being in “Benbrenors Township,” a section thickly settled by persons from “Germantown.” Unfortunately, before 1727 there was no record kept of the ships passengers arriving at Philadelphia. After that date, the authorities, alarmed by the increasing number of “foreigners” coming into the territory, decreed that lists must be taken at the custom house in Philadelphia.

We have reason to believe that Christian Niswanger, like most of his neighbors, was a member of the Mennonite sect. This explains the lack of records regarding him and his family, as that group of people, apparently believing such records were of no use, seldom kept any.

At any rate the petition did no good, and the Indians were allowed to follow their whims unretarded by any preventing action from the Quaker government. Because of this, many of the settlers of this section began to look for more peaceful lands to settle. Among the signers of the “Colebrookdale Petition” was Jost Hite, (Hyt) commissioned by his neighbors, among whom was Christian Niswanger, to set out to look for more congenial surroundings. Others had already attempted this step, among them the Van Meter brothers, who had acquired large holdings in the Shenandoah Valley. These brothers sold a large block of their holdings to Hite, and the latter, together with seventy-five other German and Swiss families set out for the Virginia valley.

The following is taken from “The American Germans” by Deiter Cunz, page 58—“Now with Jost Hite as the first man to accept the Meter’s offer and strike out . . . Jost Hite did not have to strike

out alone. The family of his three sons-in-law moved with him in 1732, along with twelve other families. He did not stop there. Following the example of the resourceful Meter brothers, he obtained together with a Scottish friend, no less than 100,000 acres of land. He then went back North and persuaded some of the German settlers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey to move to Virginia and acquire farms there."

Among these, in the first move of twelve families was Christian and Maria Magdalena Niswender, and their sons, Christian, Jacob and John.

The following is taken from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. John D. Kilbourne, researcher of the York County, Pa., Historical Society. - - - "In 1732, Jost Hite with his family: his four sons, John, Jacob, Isaac, and Joseph, and their wives, his sons-in-law, George Bowmen, Jacob Chrisman and Paul Froman, with their families; Robert McKay, Robert Green, Wm. Duff, Peter Stephens and Christian Niswanger, with several others . . . first removed to Maryland and cutting their road from Maryland they crossed the Potomac about two miles above Harper's Ferry. . . . Hite settled in Opequon, about five miles south of Winchester. Jacob Niswanger, brother of Christian, about three miles farther south. Peter Stephens laid out Stephensburg and Christian Niswanger settled in the same locality.

The lands were in Orange and Frederick counties, (Virginia) the latter of which was formed in 1738. In 1734 Jost Hite sold to Christian Niswanger, 435 acres of land on the west side of the Shenandoah river for £16.00.

In 1738, Anna Maria DeBoise, the first wife of Jost Hite, died at "Long Meadows", where she was buried. The same year Jost Hite conveyed to Jacob Niswanger, son of Christian, the identical land he sold to Christian in 1734. Apparently Christian Niswanger, Sr., and his son, Christian, Jr., died in 1738 and the land was conveyed to the oldest living son, Jacob. This was often done to make title to the land perfectly clear, particularly so in unsettled times. These deeds are recorded in both Orange and Frederick counties, Virginia, also a common occurrence when new counties were formed.

Then, in 1744, Lewis Stephens sold to John Niswanger, the second son of Christian and Maria Magdalena, 355 acres of land on Long Meadows, part of the same 3,395 acres granted to Jost Hite Oct. 2, 1734, and sold by Hite to Peter Nuttenhouse, and by note to Lewis Stephens.—F. C. D. B. 2-3. Thus the two remaining sons of Christian Niswanger became land owners in Virginia, at very early ages. This transaction was done by their mother to protect the interests of her children.

CHAPTER XV

The Second Marriage of Maria Magdalena

On Nov. 10, 1741, Maria Magdalena, widow of Chrisitan Niswanger, married as her second husband the famous colonizer, plantation owner and statesman, Baron Joist Hite.

The marriage was witnessed by the four sons of Hite, and her son, Jacob Niswanger.—“History of the Shenandoah Valley” by Cartmells.

There were no children by this marriage but Christian and Maria had four children, Christian (d. y.,) Jacob, John and a daughter, probably Maria, who married one of the younger sons of Peter Stephens, the founder of Stephensburg (Stephens City.)

A manuscript in the possession of Mr. John D. Kilbourne, researcher of York County Historical Society of York, Pa., states that Christian was sixteen years of age when he came to America and was twenty-five when he married Maria Magdalena, and only about thirty-five at the time of his death in 1738. The children were all under age at the time of the re-marriage of their mother to Jost Hite, who was many years her senior.

Maria Magadeline Niswanger Hite was one of the most beautiful women of her time and is mentioned on different occasions, in many of the histories of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, as being a gracious hostess and was beloved by the many slaves owned by her husband, who was a German Baron. The Hite coat of arms is cast in bold relief on an iron plate in the fire place at the home of his son, Col. John Hite, built in 1780.

The Hite, Niswanger, Peter Stephens, Lewis Stephens, Sr., and Lewis Stephens, Jr., families, among others, were instrumental in building the first Methodist church in Stephens City, in 1775, according to the historian, Weyland.

Jacob Niswanger, a brother of Christian, who died in 1738, was appointed the first court chief justice in 1744, by Gov. Gooch, of Virginia. He served in this capacity for many years. (Wayland's History.)

It is a strange twist of fate that the great-grandson of Maria Magdalena, namely Abraham Niswender, should fight to free the slaves in 1861, which his ancestors tried so hard to hold. (Maria and her second husband, Jost Hite, at one time owned eighty slaves).

From Cartmell's History, p.8, we find a most interesting account of the second marriage of our illustrious ancestor, Maria Magdalena Niswanger, wife of Christian, and mother of our Revolutionary War hero, Sgt. John Niswanger.

Maria Magdalena brought to her second husband, who was the famous colonizer and land owner, Baron Jost Hite of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia—

“First: Love and obedience.

Second: Cattle, money, household goods, etc.”

The following is described in detail:

“I. In ready money twenty-two pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence.

II. Two mares, one colt valued at fourteen pounds.

III. Two drawing steers, valued at three pounds, ten shillings.

IV. Two courses of bed clothes, in all three pounds, sixteen shillings and six pence.

V. One “Mare” horse, highly valued at six pounds.

Besides cattle, herds and household furnishings.” All money was in Virginia currency.

The land owned by Christian Niswanger was deeded to their son Jacob. The other son, John, and daughter M., who married Stephens, were also provided for later, from lands and property of Christian and Maria, by Jost Hite.

Many pages could be written concerning the adventures of Jost Hite, and his historical fame in the colonization of Virginia. At one time he owned eight slave families and had beautiful plantations. One home in particular, a large stone structure built on the north Fork of the Shenandoah River in 1753. Jost and his son, Col. John, had built a great stone mill close by in 1750, which was also used as a fort, during Indian troubles. His son, Issaic, was a major in the French and Indian War, and was married to Nellie Madison, a sister of President James Madison, and in their home at “Bell Grove” were many fine paintings, among them one of Thomas Jefferson, his friend, and Dolly Madison, his sister-in-law.

As previously stated, the marriage of Jost Hite and Maria Magdalena Niswanger was witnessed by John, Jacob, Isaac and Joseph Hite, and Jacob Niswanger; the children of Hite and the children of Maria Magdalena grew up at the plantation near Kernstown, Virginia, where Jost Hite died on May 7, 1761, and is buried near the “Opekon” church.

His second wife, Maria, continued to live at the plantation until her death in 1792, faithfully cared for by the old Negro slaves. She is buried near her second husband, Joist Hite, in the “Opekon” church yard, Kernstown, Virginia.

The Christian Niswanger family was in the company of the first twelve families who accompanied Hite to Virginia in 1732 and were

of the first white settlers on the north and west side of the North branch of the Shenandoah river in Frederick County, Virginia.

Our ancestor, Christian Niswanger, was one of the first twelve white men to cross the "Pow-tow Mac" (Potomac) river, as it was then called, at a place about two miles above what became "Harper's Ferry." Cartmell's History.

The children of Jost Hite and those of Maria Niswanger Hite, were brought up in the finest surrounding and received their education by private instructions.

John Niswanger was only six years of age, at the death of his father, and nine when his mother married Hite, in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1741.

Not much is known of him until the date of his enlistment in the Army of the Revolution, which date was Dec. 29, 1776, for the duration of the war. He served as a sergeant in Capt. John Lemen's and Col. John Gibson's Company, 13th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Wm. Russell and Colonel John Gibson; was transferred between April 1778 and January 1779, to Colonel Gibson's company, same regiment, also designated as the 9th Virginia Regiment. His name appears on the company Muster Roll for October November and December, 1778, at Fort Pitt, and the 13th of February, 1780, with the remarks: "At Fort Henry". Distinguished services rendered. He was honorably discharged Sept. 3, 1783.—U. S. Archives and Virginia Records. His health failed in 1784, shortly after the war, and it was September 1788 that he became fatally ill. His will was made out in September 12, 1788. In the will he mentions his wife, Mary, and children, John, Peter, Solomon, (married Elizabeth Kenchelsie, 1787) Rachael, Leah, Rebecca, Jeremiah and Elizabeth.

The following is an exact copy of the will of John Niswanger, who died Dec. 1, 1788, at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, as taken from the photostatic copy of said will, which may be found in Will Book 5, 1783 to 1794.—Frederick County Records.

THE WILL

In the name of God, Amen, I, John Niswanger of the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, being sick and weak but in perfect mind and memory, do make, ordain, constitute and appoint this my last will and testament annulling all and every will heretofore made by me. Imprimis, I desire my body to be decently buried and my just debts then paid. I will and grant that after the administration

ordered by the court, that my whole estate, Real and Personal, be appraised. That my wife, Mary, profit and enjoy my Real and Personal estate during her life in case she does not marry. Should she marry, then she is to be allowed only her thirds. I also will that she shall give no security for the estate. After her death I desire my estate to be equally divided between my children by the said Mary, viz John or his heirs, Peter, Solomon, Jeremiah, My daughters Elizabeth, Rachael, Leah, and Rebecca Niswanger. I likewise will that my son Jeremiah, in case he stays with his mother, shall have half the profits arising from what he makes.

Signed,

John Niswanger

Signed and Sealed this 23rd day
of September, 1788, in presence

John Barnes

Christopher Cryser

Hannah Barnes.

At a court held for Frederick County the 2nd day of Dec., 1788, this last will and testament was proved by the witnesses of Christopher Cryser and Hannah Barnes, two of the witnesses, and ordered to be recorded and on the mention of Mary Niswanger, the Executrix therein named, who made oath according to law. Certificate is granted her for obtaining probate thereof in due form giving security. Whereupon, she with security entered into and acknowledged bond conditioned as the law directs.

By the Court

J. A. Keith, B. C.

The children mentioned in the will had a cousin, Col. John Niswender, who moved to Ohio and settled in Meigs county, where he died. He had two sons: Peter, who married Jane, daughter of Mathew Kerr, and John, who married Margaret Coleman. Further information concerning Colonel John Niswanger may be found in the book, "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," by S. P. Hildreath, pages 285 to 330.

The Peter Niswanger son of John, mentioned in his will, married Catherine ——— in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, in 1808, and had the following children: Jacob, David, Solomon (born 1815), Joseph, William, Henry, Abraham, daughter and daughter.

Of these, Solomon the third, son of Peter and Catherine Niswanger, was born Oct. 24, 1815, in Frederick County, Virginia. Nothing much is known of him in Virginia except that he was married to

an orphan girl, Mary Imler, whose parents had both been killed by hostile Indians. Their marriage took place in Frederick County, Virginia, in the year 1837.

Soon after their marriage they moved to Ohio and settled in Wayne county. Their children are Catherine, Abraham, Rebecca, John, Leah, Margaret, Elizabeth and Lucy, who died in infancy.

Catherine Niswanger married Samuel Weimer and had seven children.

Abraham married Amelia Sherk and had ten children.

Rebecca married Abe Hanna.

John married Caroline Kreps and had six children. Among them Mary, who married Frank Ole, and who has furnished much information concerning the names of her uncles and aunts. Other children were: Lizzie, Fred, Frank, (d. April 13, 1953), Bert and Lila, d. y.

Leah married Frank Raser, son of Solomon Raser, and had five children.

Margaret married John Raser, son of Wm. Raser, and had three children.

Elizabeth married Millard Frones and had one child.

Lucy, died young.

Mary Imler Niswanger died about 1870, at Geneseo, Ill., where the family moved in 1852, and is buried there. Solomon Niswanger remarried Elizabeth Raser who also died about 1880. He came to Kansas in 1874 in company with his son, Abraham, and family, and settled on a farmstead west of Jamestown, where he died June 1, 1899. Solomon Niswender (Nighswanger) is buried at Jamestown, Kansas.

Mary Imler Niswanger was of colonial stock and was the daughter of Peter Imler and granddaughter of George Imler, who settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, early in 1700. Bedford County History and Pennsylvania Census 1790, page 22.

John Niswanger, (The name was spelled various ways) grandfather of Solomon and first cousin of Lt. Col. John Niswanger of the Virginia militia, commissioned Oct. 3, 1777, was also an officer of the Revolution and served at various times during the duration of the war. John was a soldier in "Dummares War" in 1774, and immediately joined the Army of the Revolution. He was recorded in the Pittsburgh Pay Roll, 1776, in Capt. Peter Helphenstine's company. This company was made up of men of the Shenandoah Valley for the most part.

John Niswanger was a member of Capt. Geo. Roger's Clark's company and received 13:8:4 Pounds for 192 days service. The author is in possession of a photostatic copy of all of these war records, from the State Archives of Richmond, Virginia. This was a Romney Pay Roll.

The achievements of George Rogers Clark's company stands without parrallel in the whole field of history.

John Niswanger was a Sergeant in the 9th Continental Line of Virginia in 1777, and served until Sept. 3, 1783, when he was discharged honorably. He died while yet a young man on Dec. 1, 1788, near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia.

Peter Niswanger, son of Col. John, also served in the Revolutionary war for a short time, in Lt. David Enoch's Company. Pittsburgh Pay Roll. He received 2:12:6 Pounds pay on the 2nd of Oct., 1775. Certified by Capt. Enoch. He probably served in "Dunmare's War" also. He was very young at the time of his service, in the Frederick County Militia. Peter Niswanger died in Frederick County, Virginia, about 1830.

In order to avoid confusion of the two John Niswangers serving in the war of the Revolution, we find in Wayland's "History of the Revolution" that Capt. John Niswanger was serving in the Frederick County Militia and was commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel on Oct. 3, 1777, and at the same date Sgt. John Niswanger was serving in the 9th Continental Line of Virginia, from Frederick county.

Jacob Niswanger, and brother of Sgt. John, and father of Col. John, also served in Capt. Peter Helphenstine's Company of the Frederick County Militia. P. 15, Romney and Winchester Pay Rolls. Reg. No. C 7097. He received 8:12:6 pounds for 115 days service.

Other relatives who went to Virginia from Pennsylvania and fought in the Old Dominion State in the Revolutionary War were: Sons of John and Nehemiah Hutton, Henry—Sgt. in Capt. Shelby's Company, Clarke's Ill. Regiment.; James—Clark's Ill. Regiment; John—2rd Continental Line of Virginia; Moses—received commission as a colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Hampshire Militia in 1781; Richard—Art. Nbl.; Solomon—1st Virginia State Regiment.

John Donley, son, was a fifer in the 12th Virginia Continental Line; John Donley, father, was an Ensign in the First Virginia Continental Line. He also served in the 8th Virginia Battalion. John Donley died April 14, 1777, while in the Continental Army.

Thomas McKee—Pittsburg Pay Roll of Virginia.

Wm. McKee—Capt. of Virginia Militia, 1776.

Rec. commission as a major, Rockridge Militia, May 1, 1781.

These are all to be found in the book, "Virginians in the Revolution," by Wayland.

It was only a distance of about fifty miles from York, Pa., to Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia.

Abraham Niswanger or Niswender, as the name was spelled after the family moved to Illinois, was the second child and first son of Solomon and Mary Niswender, and was born May 19, 1840, in Wayne County, Ohio. At the age of twelve he, with his parents, brother and sisters, moved to Indiana, near Rushville, where they stayed but a short time; from Indiana they moved to Henry County, Ill., and settled in a community called Pink Prairie, a few miles from Geneseo. This community was his home for twenty-two years.



Abraham Niswender

When the Civil War broke out in April of 1861, Abraham Niswender was one of the first to enlist, and on May 1, 1861, he joined the 112th Ill. Volunteer Infantry, serving until the end of the war. He was honorably discharged July 5, 1865. He attained the rank of

Sergeant. Never one to talk about his experiences, it took much coaxing on the part of his grandchildren to get even a bit of history; however there was one incident about which he told us, - - - - - his march with Gen. Sherman to the sea. They were often on foraging parties and if a hog or calf could be found to butcher, the high officers invariably took the meat to the officers quarters. One day a huge dog was duly caught and butchered and, as usual, was hung in the tent to cool. As usual, too, the carcass disappeared to the officers quarters. The next evening word was dropped among the officers about the dog. Strangely, this was the last meat to disappear from the enlisted men's cook tent. Abraham Niswender fought in the battle of Chattanooga.

A book was written about the war experiences of the 112th Ill. Volunteer Infantry, which tells us of the courage and efforts of this company.

After receiving his discharge from the army, Abraham went back to his home at Geneseo and on Dec. 25, 1866, he was married to Miss Amelia Sherk, also of the vicinity of Pink Prairie, near Geneseo, Ill.



Abraham and Amelia Sherk Niswender

Amelia Sherk was the daughter of Casper and Eliza Alice Kieffer Sherk, and was born June 29, 1851, in Wayne County, Ohio.

CHAPTER XVI

The Sherk and Kieffer Families

The Sherk (Scherk, Shark, Shirk) family was anciently seated in Switzerland and the Anglo Saxon meaning of the word is "serc" or "sark" meaning shirt or "shirt of mail." It is formed according to Dienfenbach, upon a stem "sar" or "ser" signifying Armatra, whence in O. G. Saracho. Authorities; Dienfanbach and Ferguson.

The first known family by name of Shirk in America, was Ulrech Shirk, born in Switzerland in 1665, and came to America with his wife, the former Helen Myer of French and Swiss ancestry, and eight of their children, on the ship "Mortterhouse," landing in Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1728. They sailed from Sumiswald, Switzerland. There is a monument to Ulrech Shirk in the cemetery near Schoeneck, Lancaster County, Pa.

Children of Ulrech Sherk were: Ulrech II, born 1711, d. 1763, and married Anna Swarr, b. 1740, d. 1810.

Michael, married Elizabeth Swar, and died in 1751.

John, married Barbara Yordy, and died in 1790.

Casper, died in 1783, wife not known.

Joseph, died 1770, married Elizabeth Young.

Peter, died in 1770, married Maria Swar.

Martha, no dates; Jeanette, no dates.

Children of Ulrech II, were Ulrech III, b. May 16, 1751. David Michael, born May 26, 1758; Elizabeth, Barbara, Annie, Kate, Magdalena, Sallie and Maria.

Children of Ulrech III were: John, David, Samuel, Jacob, Ulrech, Joseph, Peter, Annie, Catherine, Miah, Lizzie and Sallie.

There are many records of the family of Ulrech Shirk, in the possession of the author, but time and space does not allow the complete list.

However, there is one direct descendent of Ulrech Shirk whom the author has never seen but through the N. S. of D. A. R. has carried on correspondence. This is Mrs. Grace Heiman Elder, whose mother was Hattie Brown Heiman, a grand daughter of Catherine Shirk, who was a daughter of Michael and Barbara Allabaugh Shirk.

This family migrated to Ohio prior to 1844 and from there moved to Illinois; it was there that Grace Marie Heiman was born on Oct. 29, 1906, a daughter of Otto J. and Hattie Brown Heiman, and in direct line of descent from Ulrech Shirk I.

Mrs. Grace Marie Elder was born near Princeton, Ill., and received her higher education at Kalb Normal School and has just recently received her college degree. She taught several terms of school. In 1937 Grace M. Heiman was married to Paul W. Elder. Paul is a dentist and the couple reside at 813 Broadway, Monmouth, Illinois.

Otto J. Heiman died in 1950 near Princeton, Ill., and Mrs. Hattie Brown Heiman resides in Monmouth, Ill., at the present time, at the home of her daughter..

CHAPTER XVII

The Casper Sherk Family

Four years after the landing of the Ulrech Shirk family in America another member of the Sherk clan came from Switzerland. This was Casper Sherk, who was born in the canton of Basel, about the year 1700.

Casper Sherk landed at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 15, 1732, on the "ship Norris." He lived for a time at Germantown, Pa., where



Ship "Norris"

he met and married Miss Magdalena Folk in Dec. of 1732. They later settled in Bethel township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they lived until the death of Casper in 1771. (Later this was part of Lebanon county.)

There is a family tradition that Casper was accompanied to America by a brother, Abraham. This is no doubt true, but the author has no positive verification of this fact, at present.

Children of Casper and Magdalena Folk Sherk were: Wendel, born in 1733, and moved to Franklin county, Pa.

Wendel Sherk received a grant of land in 1758, in Bethel township, and was overseer of the poor in the year 1770, of this same township, Lebanon county.

Casper II, born in 1734, and married Barbara Huntsicker, and had several children, among them Casper III, and Samuel. He settled in what later became Lebanon County, Pa. Peter, born 1736, died before 1770.

Joseph, born 1738, married Barbara Kaufman in 1761.

Catherine, Magdalena, John, Abraham, Mary.

Andrew married Martha Hamilton and their son was also named Samuel. Andrew was only fourteen when his father died in 1771, and he received only five shillings from his mother, Magdalena Sherk Gingery, on the settlement of her will, which was probated in Dauphin County, Harrisburgh, Pa., on June 14, 1796.

The following are a few of the Revolutionary War service records of the various members of the descendants of both the Ulrech Shirk and Casper Sherk. Ulrech Shirk served as a private in the third class, in Capt. Andrew Ream's company, Lancaster County, Pa., in the year 1782. Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. VII, p. 316. John, Michael, and Joseph Shirk served in the Lancaster County Militia in the years 1781 and 1784.

Casper Sherk served as a private in Capt. James Watson's company, Lancaster County Militia, in 1778, then as a private in Capt. Alexander McIlreaine's company, Fifth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia in 1780, 1781 and 1782. This record is published in Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Volume VIII, pages 496, 515, 915, 948 and 992.

John Sherk served as a private in Capt. James Watson's company, Lancaster County, Pa., in 1778, and in Capt. Alexander McIlreaine's Company, Lancaster County Militia in 1782. This is also published in the same volume, pages 497, 521 and 985.

Abraham Sherk served as private in Captain Casper Stoyer's Company, Second Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, in 1777.

Andrew Sherk, the youngest son of Casper I, served in various companies in Pennsylvania from his first enlistment which was Jan. 5, 1776. He served as a private in the 5th Battalion of Pa., under Lt. Col. Hartley. Published in Berks County History and Pennsylvania Archives. He also served in the 10th Penn. Regiment and his last service was in Capt. James Anderson's Company, Lancaster County Militia in 1783. Vol. VII, Penn. Archives, pages 151, 442. He was aged nineteen at the time of his first enlistment and served for seven years.

The people of Lebanon county not only fought in the Revolutionary War but by their help in the dark years of 1777 and 1778, with both their means and their contributions to the half clad soldiers of nearby Valley Forge meant life itself to many of those brave patriots.

All who could make shoes at the many tanneries in the neighborhood did so and supplied hundreds of those barefoot soldiers that bitter winter. Much of this work was done gratuitously.

The men, women, and even the children of Bethel and Lebanon townships did nobly by their defenders. History of Lebanon and Dauphen Counties by Egle.

Much praise should be given to the women of Lebanon, who spun wool and wove coverlets for the army.

Those women of the Revolution who cultivated the soil and carried on the work at home while their fathers, husbands and sons were battling for their liberties and rights, deserve the highest praise that can be bestowed upon them. They were indeed "Sisters of Mercy" during the darkest hours of America's history, and no greater service has ever been rendered by the women of the U.S.A. than our grandmothers at Valley Forge.

From the History of Lebanon County, Pa., by Dr. Egle, we find several interesting facts concerning the Casper Sherk family.

In the year 1738 Casper Sherk received a patent for 200 acres of land in Lebanon township, Lancaster County, Pa. Again in the

year 1754, Casper and his wife, Magdalena Folk Sherk, received a patent for 250 acres of land in Bethel township, same county. (As before stated these townships became part of Lebanon county in 1813). He also owned land in Bethel township in the year 1751.

Casper Sherk II, son of Casper I, and Magdalena, was born in Lancaster county in 1734, and married Barbara Huntszaker, daughter of Rudolph, in 1760, in Lebanon township. Their son, Casper, was born in Lebanon township in 1761. Several other children were born, among them Samuel, born in 1766, at the same place.

In the year 1769 a beautiful stone residence was built by Casper and Barbara Sherk in Jackson township, and it is yet an imposing structure. The home is near a very fine spring, the largest in the county, and the source of Fulpehocken Creek.

Casper and Barbara were owners of much land in Bethel, Lebanon, Jackson and Union townships, and owned a large distillery in Bethel township, Pa., in 1782. In 1775 Casper donated land for a Mennonite church which had been built in 1738 but had been destroyed by fire.

The sons of Casper Sherk II: Casper III, Abraham, and Samuel, owned land in Union, Jackson and East Hanover townships in 1816, and in the year 1843 we find that Casper Sherk, son of Samuel, was a tenant on his father's land in Union township and was yet a single man. P. P. 192, History of Lebanon County by Dr. Egle.

Samuel Sherk died in Lebanon county in 1850, aged 84, and is buried in the church yard on his father's land in East Hanover township in the United Brethren cemetery. Casper Sherk, his youngest son, was born on April 19, 1814, in East Hanover township, Lebanon county, Pa., and died at Jamestown, Kansas, Oct. 13, 1875, and is among the first men buried at the Jamestown cemetery.

The following data concerning the Sherk family was taken from a history of that family as written by Abraham Kieffer Sherk in 1921.

"Many years before the Revolutionary War two brothers by name of Sherk immigrated from Switzerland to America and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia, which afterwards became a part of said city and now comprises the twenty-second ward. They were German speaking Swiss and undoubtedly were attracted to the place on account of the German speaking colony which existed there.

As time passed other settlements, offsprings of the Germantown colony, were founded in other parts of the country, notably, what afterwards became Berks and Lebanon counties.

The German speaking people, settling in a new world with strange surroundings, naturally as immigrants of other nationalities did, clung together and settled in one place whenever convenient, retained their modes and habits of living as much as possible, as

well as their language. There were no German schools or colleges in the colony to perpetuate their language. As the younger generation began to mingle and associate with the neighboring English in the colonies, their language became mixed and disintegrated into a dialect known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

In the year 1746 one of the sons of the brothers moved into a section of country about seventy-five miles north-west of Germantown, which section afterward (1813) became Lebanon county. In 1766 a son was born to said Sherk whom they called Samuel. He continued to live in said county until his death in 1850, attaining the age of eighty-four years.

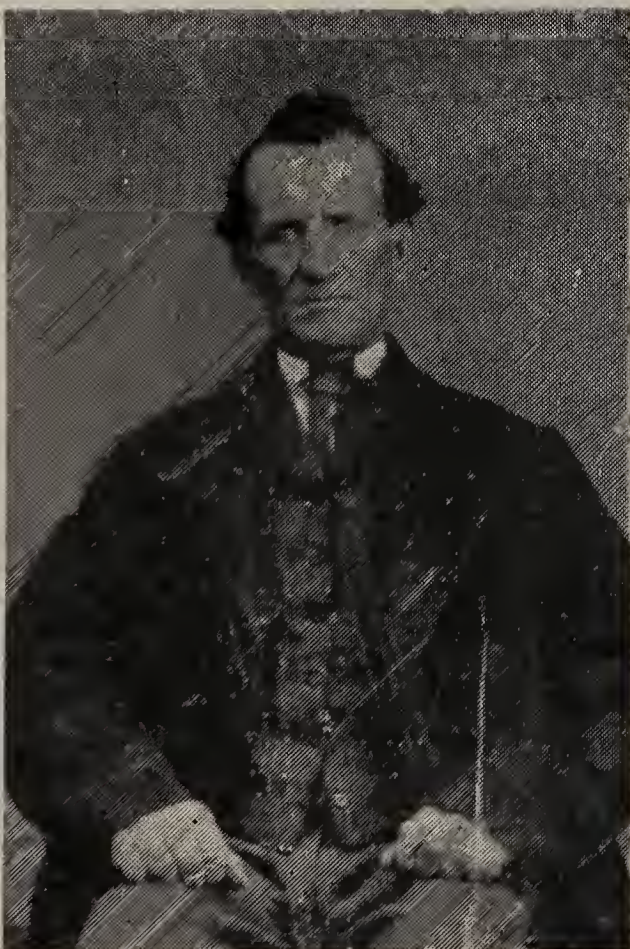
On April 19, 1814, there was born in Lebanon county, a son, Casper Sherk, youngest son and youngest child of Samuel Sherk.

Up to this time this branch of the family was mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, no member being particularly distinguished either in civil or military sense, but were good, substantial citizens, always in sympathy with American institutions and in full harmony with American thoughts.

In politics were Federalists. When that party became extinct they became Whigs. When the slavery question began to be agitated and the Republican party was organized in 1856, the Whig party as a whole fell in line with the new organization.



Elza Alice Kieffer Sherk



Casper Sherk

On November 26, 1846, Casper Sherk was married to Elizabeth Alice Kieffer in Lebanon county, Pa. Eliza Kieffer was born in Berks county, Pa., Nov. 4, 1826, also of German-Swiss parentage."

CHAPTER XVIII

Early History of the Kieffer Family

There is a persistent tradition in the family that the Kieffers were French Huguenots and that the name was originally Tonnelier (Kuffer=Cooper=Tonnelier=Kieffer). Any one who knows the history of the Palatinate Valley knows that families there moved back and forth across the French-German-Swiss borders as war, politics or business drove them and they often translated their names from one language to the other, and back again, according to where they were living.

A German publication by Roman Fletcherr Prochazka, (Leipzig, 1928), gives a line of Kieffers, no apparent connection with ours, originating on the Chur-Pfalz, on the upper Rhine in Switzerland, whose name he derives from their castle of Chiefarn. Yet in the 16th to the 18th centuries he finds definite evidence that the same individuals when they lived in France, signed themselves "Tonnelier" and in Switzerland and Germany as "Keiffer." For instance, Franz le Tonnilier of Bretenie, (called Von Kieffer) born in Paris in 1854, had a son, Stephen le Tonnelier, called Kieffer-Kuffer.) This goes to show that Kieffer and Tonnelier were considered equivalent.

The name Keiffer means "fir-tree" and "jaw-bone," and the family originated near the upper Rhine river, probably in Switzerland. From Notes of Eliza C. Keiffer of Franklin and Marshall College.

The immigrant ancestor, about which we have positive information, is Abraham Kieffer, son of Dewald Kieffer of Kittenheim. He, with his wife and his brother, Casper, and his wife and their children, left his home in Breitenbach and sailed for America in 1748, on the ship "Two Brothers," with Capt. Arnot, and landed in Philadelphia Sept. 15, 1748. From "Immigrants from Zweibrucken," P. 115.

Casper Keiffer appeared to have only daughters.

Abraham Keiffer, son of Dewald K. Keiffer of Kittenheim, took land in Berks county, Pa., near Kutztown, where he lived the rest of his life. He was married to Anna Barbara Gerhart.

Their children were: 1. Johann Nicholas, who remained in Berks county, married three times and raised twenty-one children. One of his descendents was "Little Peter" Keiffer who went to

Franklin county and married his cousin. 2. Dewald Keiffer, 3 Jacob, died on passage over, 4. Peter, remained in Berks county. 5. Christian. 6. John Jacob. 7. Maria Elizabeth.

DeWald Kieffer, second son of Abraham, born in Hesse-Darnestadt in 1735, not on ship's list, too young. He married Hannah Fox.

DeWald Kieffer owned a farm of one hundred fifty acres in Berks county. Three horses, four cows and six sheep. Penn. Archives. 3:18.

He served in the Revolution with a special detachment First Battalion, Berks County Militia, guarding prisoners at Reading, Pa. Archives 2:14.

Children of DeWald and Hanna Fox Kieffer were:

I. Abraham, born in 1758—died in 1855, and married Katherine Beaver, daughter of Deitrich. Their children were: John, who married Rebecca Cresent and moved to Ohio. Joseph, married Hanna Falk; Hannah was born in 1785 and married Benjamin Kieffer; Sabilla, born in 1787, married Christian Kieffer, a second cousin; Mary, born in 1789, married Stephen Kieffer, son of Johanna Jacob; Abraham, born in 1791, inherited the land in Franklin county; Daniel, born in 1793, moved to Ohio; Rebecca (died); Elizabeth, born in 1795, married W. Owen and moved to Ohio; Simon, born in 1899, married Eliza Esply and moved to Ohio; Susan, born in 1806 and married Gideon Kieffer; Louis, born in 1797, unmarried.

II. Peter Kieffer, born in 1766, remained in Letterkenny township and inherited the big home farm.

III. Dewald Kieffer, married Mary Bassart.

IV. Jacob, born in 1780 and married Elizabeth Houser; seven children.

V. Gideon. VI. Ludwig, died with smallpox.

VII. Christian, married Mary Poorman.

VIII. Hannah, married "Little Peter" Kieffer.

IX. Catherine, married Geo. Beaver.

X. Rebecca, married David Shearer.

A very fine daguerrotype taken of Capt. Abraham Kieffer and son of Dewald Kieffer was taken when he was in his 90th year, and is the possession of Miss Elizabeth C. Kieffer of Lancaster, Pa. He wore a flowered wesket and held a gold headed cane.

He drove a "Conestoga" wagon for many years between his inn at Kieffer's Post Office in Franklin county and Baltimore, Maryland, on the old National Road. He carried his fiddle with him and entertained the other wagoners at the taverns at night. They said he could still dance a "jigg" in his eighties.

Abraham Kieffer's grave in Franklin county, Pa., bears (at his own request) the inscription, "A Soldier of the Revolution."

Abraham was made captain of the Berks County Militia of the Fifth Battalion.—History of Berks County in the Revolution.

His father, DeWald Kieffer, was also a soldier of the Revolution.

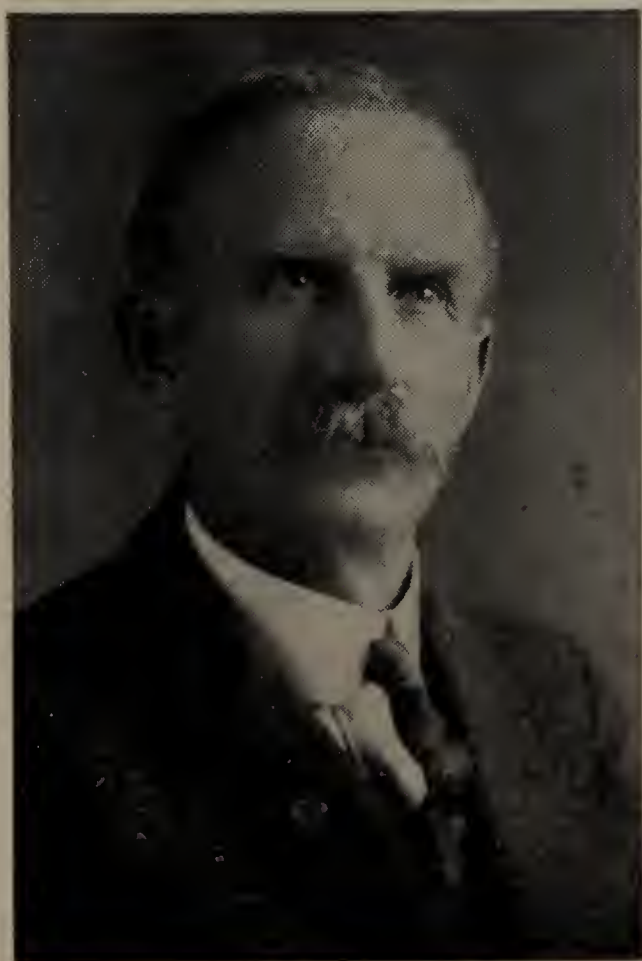
Simon Kieffer, son of Capt. Abraham Kieffer, and grandson of DeWald, married Elizabeth Esply and their children were: Corwin Frank, Catherine, Mary Louise, Sarah Matilda, Eliza Alice, Cary Ida, and Laura Jeanette. They moved to Reedsburg, Ohio, on the Wayne county line in 1847.

CHAPTER XIX

Family of Casper and Eliza Kieffer Sherk

Children of Casper and Elizabeth A. Kieffer Sherk were: Abraham K., born in Lebanon county, Pa., Dec. 17, 1847; Caroline, died in infancy; Amelia, born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 29, 1851, and married Abraham Niswender (Niswanger) Dec. 25, 1866, at Geneseo, Ill.; Susan, born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 25, 1855, married Rev. L. Wenger, Sept. 25, 1874, near Jamestown, Kansas. She died at Emporia, Kansas, Jan. 6, 1893. Rev. Wenger was first ordained minister of Jewell City, Kansas. Mary Katherine Sherk was born in Henry County, Ill., Oct. 23, 1859, and was married to Samuel A. McCall on Feb. 13, 1879, near Jamestown, Kansas, and died at Salem, Oregon, Dec. 13, 1913.

Sometime in May of 1851, Casper Sherk and family moved from their home in Lebanon county, Pa., to Wayne county, Ohio, to which place the parents of Elizabeth Keiffer Sherk had previously moved.



Abraham Keiffer Sherk

The journey was made partly by railroad, partly by canal and partly by stage coach, and consumed two weeks time. In the month of October, 1855, they moved with team and wagon to Geneseo, Henry county, Ill., and settled north of town about six miles, in a neighborhood called Pink Prairie. They remained here for nineteen years, then in 1874 moved to Jamestown, Cloud county, Kansas, where Casper died the next year, on Oct. 13, 1875. His wife, Eliza, died on Feb. 1, 1892. They are buried in the Jamestown cemetery.

On March 2, 1871, Abraham Kieffer Sherk was married to Mary Elizabeth Naftzgar, in the city of Wooster, Ohio, and settled near Geneseo, Henry county, Ill. Mary E. Naftzgar was born in Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio, on Jan. 27, 1849, also of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage. She was the daughter of Jeremiah and Anna Heney Naftzgar. Their children were: Alice Ida Sherk, born March 7, 1873, Wooster, Ohio, and married Arthur O. Thomas, Oct. 15, 1897, at La Cross, Wisconsin. Albert Earl Sherk, born at Wooster, Ohio, April 27, 1875, and married Annie Hosmer, June 25, 1913, at Irvin, Oregon. Glen Naftzgar Sherk, born in Wooster, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1879, and died at Concordia, Kansas, Aug. 6, 1880.



**Standing—Loyd Sherk, Alice Sherk Thomas, Earl Sherk;
Sitting—Abraham Sherk and Alice Edna Sherk**

In May, 1873, Abraham K. Sherk, with his family, moved from Henry county, Ill., to Jewell county, Kansas, onto a homestead, remained about one and one half years and moved back to Wooster, Ohio. In May of 1880 the family moved to Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas, where their youngest son, Glenn, died on Aug. 6, and his wife, Mary, died on Aug. 27 of the same year. In the autumn of

1881, Abraham and his two children moved onto a farm in Allen township, Jewell county, near the home of his sister, Amelia Sherk Niswender. On May 30, 1884, Abraham was married to Alice Edna Strain in Jewell county, Kansas. Alice was a daughter of Harvey and Sarah McClurg Strain. To this union was born Alvin Lloyd Sherk in Allen Township, Jewell county, Kansas, on April 11, 1885. He was married to Ethel Bisby on May 28, 1906, at Eugene, Oregon.

In the spring of 1870, Abraham K. Sherk and family moved to the state of Oregon where his descendants are living today.

The family, as far back as records are available, have been Protestants.

The original name was spelled Scherk, but in America the letter "c" was dropped. This record was written by Abraham K. Sherk in 1921. Some spell the name with an "i", others with an "e."

Abraham K. Sherk died on March 11, 1935, at the age of 87 years, at Portland, Oregon. His remains were cremated and deposited in an urn at Portland Crematorium at Portland, Oregon.

Lloyd Sherk has one son, Kenneth, who is now professor of chemistry in Smith College, North Hampton, Mass. He is married and has six children.

Alice Sherk Thomas has one daughter, Neva, and a son, Vernon. One son died as a child.

CHAPTER XX

Abraham and Amelia Sherk Niswender

Amelia Sherk, who was married to Abraham Niswender on Dec. 25, 1866, at Geneseo, Ill., may be best described in the words of her brother, Abraham Kieffer Sherk.

She grew up in the community of Pink Prairie, near Geneseo, Ill., and her early childhood was spent about the same as the other children of the neighborhood, playing with her dolls and building play houses.

She was an obedient child and caused her parents no anxiety; when old enough she attended school in the district in which she lived.

Her temperament and disposition in her childhood days were a kindly considerate nature, which she retained during her entire life. When she grew older and her mind and nature became mature,

she displayed the rare qualities of good judgment and patience, which stood her in good hand when she had to face the duties of a pioneer wife and mother.

In 1874 when she came with her husband and three little daughters to Kansas, she took up the difficult task of building a home in a new country, and helped smooth the way for the ones who were to follow her.

Amelia Sherk Niswender was the mother of eleven children, seven girls and four boys, and all have been respected citizens of their communities.

To raise a family of this size, beginning life in Kansas in a dug-out and surrounded with all the hardships and inconveniences of a new country, required more fortitude and forbearance than one can scarcely realize.

She was of a serious turn of mind and was active in religion during her lifetime. From earliest childhood one could look back over her life and feel that there were no regrets and her life which ended in February of 1941 did so in the golden glow of the sunset of a life well spent.

Amelia Niswender was a member of the "Diamond Club" of Jewell and Cloud counties.

Abraham Niswender died in June of 1929. They are both buried in the Jamestown cemetery.

Their children are: Arvilla Elsaída, Pearl, Della, Maude, Edward, Stella, Janette, Max, Glen, George and Lula.

In the year 1874, Abraham and Amelia Sherk Niswender and their three little girls, Arvilla Elsadia, Pearl and Della, packed some of their belongings in a covered wagon and, with Amelia's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Casper Sherk and two daughters, Susan and Katherine, who also brought a team and wagon, set their faces to the west.

A railway car was chartered in Geneseo, Ill., to bring the livestock, farm machinery and household goods which could not be brought in the wagons. The women, Amelia Niswender and three little girls, and Eliza Keiffer Sherk and daughters, came on the train to the end of the line, and the men and wagons who had gone on ahead met them at Waterville, Kansas, and they journeyed by wagon on to their new home. At eleven o'clock they left Waterville and a few miles west they ate their first campfire dinner in the state that was to be their home. It took nearly a week to reach the home of Abraham Kieffer Sherk on the Limestone Creek in Jewell county, from Waterville.

The fourth day from the railroad terminal they caught their first glimpse of what is now Jamestown. They camped that night

on the Kiggins ranch on Cheyenne Creek just west of Jamestown. Mr. Kiggins wanted to trade his ranch for the fine team of horses and wagon of Casper Sherk, but the family was anxious to find their son and brother, Abraham Sherk, so they pushed on. Later Mr. Sherk went back and purchased the Kiggins ranch.

There were no highways or bridges, only trails, and the rivers had to be forded. A late spring snowstorm struck them south of Jewell City and two more days were spent in waiting for the storm to pass. A guide was finally hired to take the little party to the A. K. Sherk home.

The Niswender family lived with father and mother Sherk until June of 1874, when Abe and Amelia bought homestead rights from Benjamin Linton on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, and S. 60 a. of East 110 of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, Allen township, Jewell county, Kansas, which remained in their possession for seventy-six years.

Their first home was a dugout, later a frame house was built where eight of their children were born and where all seven of their daughters were married in the identical corner of the same room, and where Abraham and Amelia Sherk Niswanger celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They lived to celebrate sixty-two years of married life. In 1922 Mr. and Mrs. Niswender moved into Jamestown, Kansas, a little town in Grant township. The town of Jamestown was laid out by C. G. Gould and was named in honor of Senator James Pomeroy. "Roy" Pomeroy Fitzgerald was the first child born in Jamestown and was given a silver cup with his name, "Henry Pomeroy Fitzgerald" enscribed upon it, by Senator Pomeroy.

The first business house in Jamestown was Strain and Bracken. Mr. Strain was a relative of Edna Alice Strain Sherk, second wife of Abraham K. Sherk. Jamestown was established in 1878, and M. M. Strain was its first postmaster.

A stage coach line was established west of Concordia in 1872 by L. F. Benjamin, and brought mail from the nearest railroad, Water-ville, semi-weekly. The stage coach stop was $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Niswender farm and one mile north of the Solomon Hutton farm in the same section.

The terrible grasshopper scourge was in the year 1775, the year after the family settled in Kansas.

The prairie fire of 1876, which started March 13 on Mortimer Creek, was one of the worst in the history of central Kansas. An old soldier, neighbor by name of Andy Roody, was caught by the fire,

and saved himself by setting a backfire and lying prone on the ground, placing his heavy army overcoat over his body. The flames swept over him but he was unharmed. His wagon was burned but his horses which he had unhitched and turned loose, were found many miles away on the Limestone creek with their tails and manes burned away; this fire threatened the Niswender home.

In 1878 the need of a school was felt by the eight families living in the neighborhood and a permit was secured for a school and District 68 was formed.

Abraham Niswender donated the land and work on the school house started immediately. Lumber was hauled nearly one hundred miles, from Clay Center, Kansas. D. Winterburn did the carpenter work. In the late summer, even before the floor was laid, and with planks laid on stones for seats, a subscription school was held with Miss Flora Dayton as teacher.

It was a great day for the people of Dist. 68 when the little frame school house, situated on the Kansas prairie, was finished. They named it "Rosedale." Members of the first school board were Oscar Dayton, Abraham Niswender and Joe Chaney. Abraham remained on the board for forty-eight years. Some of the first pupils were. Anna Angeline, Linton Bogue, Arvilla Elsadia Niswender Hutton, Pearl Niswender Gifford (still living at Jamestown), Della Niswender Tressel, Theo and Annie Chaney and Joe P. and Jim Gifford. Others from this community who attended this school are Mrs. Esther Hansen Fairchild, and Lester Hansen of Beloit, and their brothers and sister Sylvia; the home of Ed and Trina Hansen being across the Cheyenne creek, near the schoolhouse. Mrs. Marvel Anderson Beeler was also a pupil of this school, and lived on the Anderson farm north of the district. Three of the Niswender daughters were teachers at Rosedale: Pearl, Della and Lula.

A new school was built to replace the old structure in 1916.

This school was the community center for many years. Church was held with "Abe" Niswender being "class leader, as the M. E. church leaders were called in early days. Lyceum courses were held; also debates, "spelling matches" and home talent plays.

Abraham Niswender was a member of the G.A.R. and he was eligible to be a member of the N.S. of S.A.R. Amelia Sherk Niswender was eligible for Colonial Dames Society as well as the N.S. of D.A.R.

CHAPTER XXI

Arvilla Elsaída Niswender Hutton

Arvilla Elsaída Niswender was the first child of Abraham and Amelia Sherk Niswender and was born in the vicinity of Pink Prairie,



**Arvilla Elsaída Niswender
Hutton**

near Geneseo, in Henry county, Ill., on May 3, 1868. An extremely pretty child with dark, curly hair and deep grey eyes, she was named for her maternal grandmother, Eliza Kieffer Sherk.

She came with her parents and two little sisters to Kansas in 1874, at the age of six years, and grew up on the homestead in Allen township, Jewell county. She attended the Rosedale school and as the oldest child her duties were many. She was an accomplished horseback rider and for many months in the year her duties were to herd the cattle on the prairie. Some of her friends who also helped her, were Ellen Murphy (Daily), Clementine Linton, Elizabeth Murray and others. There were many real and imaginary dangers to be faced by these little

girls in those days while herding. They were always on guard against prairie fires, wanderers, Indians and wild animals. The family was protected at all times by a great Newfoundland dog which was chained by the door at night, as there was a constant stream of immigrants journeying westward, some bad, mostly good.

Arvilla Elsaída, or "Sadie" as she was called, had a fine alto voice and from earliest childhood was called upon to sing on many occasions. Her first public appearance was at the age of ten, when she sang "Katie Lee and Willie Grey," at the dedication of the Rosedale school. From then on she sang hundreds of songs. It is the author's fondest recollection of hearing her sing the beautiful songs she knew.

On January 2, 1887, she was married at the home of her parents to Ulysses Grant Hutton, in the presence of many friends. The young couple started soon to their homestead in Sheridan county.

where she became a real pioneer mother. She took part in the social and religious life of the new community, where it was soon learned of her talent as a singer.

Their first home on the claim was a two room sod house with dirt floor but shingled roof.

The prairie wolf was bold and numerous and many times could be seen close to the "soddie." Rattlesnakes were common and one was found in the drawer of the walnut dresser, curled on Baby Ora Blanche's best baby dress. An occasional Indian was seen, and one always created an uneasy feeling.

One night when staying alone with her children, Ora and Carl Solomon, while Grant was working for the railroad, she heard a fearful noise as if someone or something was rubbing along the sod walls of the house; the keen ears of the mother heard the footsteps pause near the door, then softly move on toward the little sod barn. Almost afraid to move, and afraid her children would waken and cry, she crouched near the window until the first gray streak of dawn appeared in the east.

Almost afraid to look out, but with her early training in the face of danger standing her in good stead, she strained her eyes in the semi-darkness toward the sounds of the movements still faintly heard. As she looked her lips slowly broke into a smile and a prayer of thanksgiving came from her heart—for there, etched plainly in the new dawn, was the lowly figure of a mule! One of their own which had broken away from the "railway camp" over thirty-five miles away, and had come straight as an arrow to her home on the prairie. This same red mule (Topsy) saved the life of her husband on one occasion.



Arvilla Elsada Niswender Hutton
and youngest child, Inez.

Arvilla Elsaída Hutton was an accomplished seamstress and she did well by her family during her entire lifetime.

For many years she sang in the church and Sunday School choir and was for twelve years superintendent of the primary department of the Union Sunday school at No. 3. She was a member of the Christian church and was baptised in the Solomon River. She was a member of the Homemakers Club, and the Friendship Circle club of Beloit. Elsadia was the daughter of a Union soldier,

and the great, great, granddaughter of three Revolutionary War Soldiers and the great, great, great granddaughter of two Revolutionary soldiers, three from Pennsylvania and two serving in the "Old Dominion" state of Virginia. She had been asked to join the N.S. of D.A.R. and the Colonial Dames Society.

As has been stated her children are Ora Blanche, Carl Solomon, Fannie Grace, Vera (died young), Mary Pearl, Nora Rachael and Inez Lillian.

During the years of her life she never lost her youthful appearance or her fine voice, and at the time of her death on March 4, 1942, looked to be many years younger than her age.

Her death occurred from a heart attack following an operation at the Community Hospital at Beloit, Kansas.

She is buried in the West Hope cemetery in Jewell county. Her husband, Ulysses Grant Hutton, and daughter, Vera, are buried by her side. This couple lived to celebrate fifty-five years of married life.

"Time flies," you say?

Alas! Ah No! Time stays, we go."

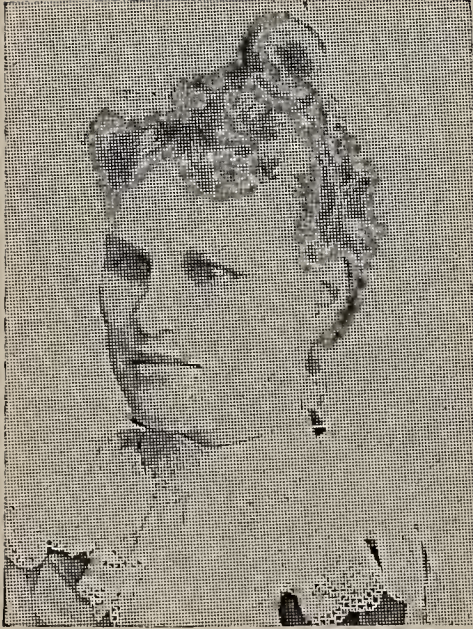
Ulysses Grant Hutton was the son of a Union soldier, the great grandson of a soldier of the war of 1812. A great great grandson of four Revolutionary War soldiers, or soldiers of the colonial period, and ancestors of both were among the earliest settlers of America, dating from the year 1630.

Della Niswender, the 2nd daughter of Abe and Amelia, was born on Feb. 26, 1871, at Geneso, Ill.; came to Kansas with her parents in 1874. She was fair complexioned with blue eyes. She grew up the constant companion of her older sister, Arvilla Elsaída, attended school at Rosedale and finished her education at Emporia Teachers College. She taught school in Jewell and Sheridan counties. Della Niswender was an outstanding teacher and a young woman with such a winning personality that when she stepped into a school room the pupils all wished to please her. She never gave a command, only asked, and her will was done.

In 1891 Della was married at her parental home to Charles Tressel of Jamestown. She died in 1892.

CHAPTER XXII

The Joseph Gifford Family



Pearl Niswender Gifford

Pearl Niswender, the third daughter, was born at Geneseo, Ill., on March 16, 1873, and came to Kansas the following year; another fair skinned, blue eyed little girl, she grew to womanhood on the old homestead and attended the Rosedale school, taking part in all the social activities and church work. She also taught school in Jewell county for several terms and met success in her profession. On Dec. 14, 1898, she was married to Joseph Gifford, who was born on May 26, 1869, at North Bend, Wisconsin, and came to Kansas at an early age, and lived just east of the Niswender homestead.

The family of Gifford yields to few in England as regards to antiquity and fame, and it was anciently seated in Chillington, near Wolverhampton.

The originator of the family in 1031 married a sister of the Duke of Normandy. (Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

The family had an impressive coat of arms:

Shield: Three stirups with leathers.

Crest: First, a panther's head, (couped) full face, spotted, with flames emitting from it's mouth.

Second Crest: A demi-archer, bearded and couped at the knees, and arrow drawn to the head.

Motto: Primnez, holline tirez forte. (Take breath and pull strong) Authority-Burke.

"Joe" and Pearl Niswender Gifford lived all of their married life in or near Jamestown, with the exception of a few years spent in Denver, Colorado. The Gifford brothers, "Jim and Joe," for many years operated the Jamestown mill and elevator. This couple were both active in the affairs of the communities in which they lived.

On Dec. 25, 1951, at the Concordia hospital, after fifty-three years of married life, Joseph Gifford passed to the "Great Beyond," and is buried at Jamestown, Kansas. Pearl Gifford maintains her own home in the same city. Two children were born to this couple, Margaret and Samuel.

Margaret Gifford was born at Scottsville, Kansas, on June 6, 1901. She received her elementary education at Jamestown and her higher education at Kansas University. She has taught school

several years and teaches home economics at Parsons, Kansas, at the present time.

Samuel James Gifford was born at Jamestown, Kansas, Sept. 3, 1905. In both looks and action he resembled his mother's family. Among the author's fondest recollections are those of the times spent in company with her cousins, Sam and Ruth Gifford. How the visits were planned and looked forward to! When a little boy he always called his aunt Elsaïda "Aunt Prudy," which amused her very much.

Sam Gifford has spent his entire life in the Jamestown vicinity and was married to Lula Hills at Smith Center, Kansas, on Feb. 5, 1927. Lula was born at Jamestown in Oct., 1904. Sam is now head bookkeeper for the Ed Fitzgerald Hardware Company of Jamestown.

CHAPTER XXIII

The James Gifford Family

Maude, the fourth daughter of Abe and Amelia Niswender, was born at Jamestown, Kansas, Jan. 3, 1876. She, like her sisters, spent a happy childhood on the homestead and attended the local school.



Maude Niswender Gifford

On Oct. 18, 1898, she was married at her parental home to James Gifford. Her entire life was spent near the town of her birth. James Gifford was born at North Branch, Wisconsin, and came to Kansas with his parents at an early age, settling on a farm just east of the Niswender farm, and grew up in the same community with his wife.

Three daughters were born to this couple: Myrtle, Ruth and Georgia.

Maude Gifford died April 19, 1918, at the St. Joseph's hospital, Concordia, and is buried at Jamestown. James died Oct. 22, 1942.

Myrtle was born Aug. 7, 1899, at Jamestown. She attended the local school and Kansas University, majoring in music. June 1, 1927, she married to Fred Lawrence of Luray, Kansas, at Jamestown.

Myrtle Gifford Lawrence and husband have three children. George, who is a 2nd Lieutenant in the Air Force and stationed in Germany at this writing, and is married to Evelyn Faube, who flew to Germany from Wichita, Kans., to be married.

James, who attends Kansas State College at Manhattan; Robert, who is a high school student at Luray, Kansas.

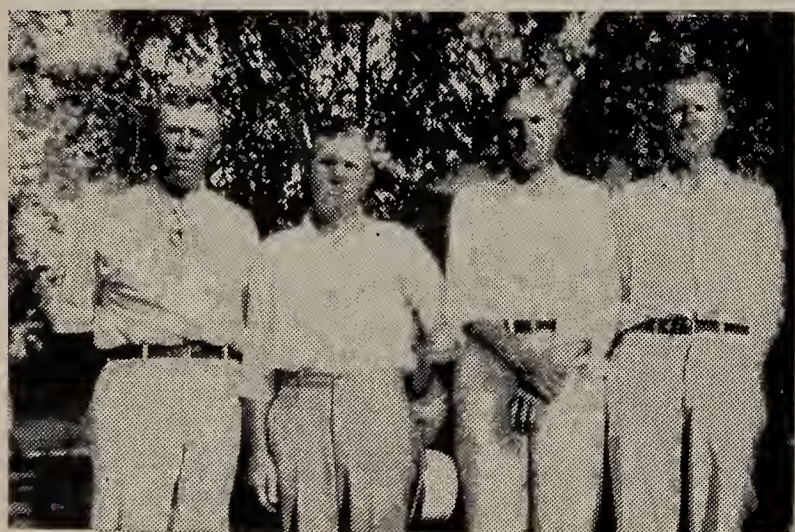
Ruth Gifford was born at Jamestown, July 6, 1905—a beautiful child, and much like her mother. She was educated in the local school and attended a business college in Kansas City, Mo. Ruth was married to Dean Smith, at the “Little Church Around the Corner” in New York City. The Smiths have three children, Gifford, Thomas and Georgia.

Georgia Gifford, the youngest child of Maude and James Gifford, was born at Jamestown, Kansas, on Jan. 7, 1913. She grew up there and finished her education at the Salina Business College, and at a college in Denver, Colorado. Georgia is a successful business woman and is not married at this writing.

CHAPTER XXIV

The Edward Niswender Family

Edward W. Niswender was the oldest son of Abe and Amelia and was born in Jewell county about 1880. Ed was a husky little fellow with dark hair and dark grey eyes. He, with his sisters, at-



Edward, Glen, Max and George Niswender

tended the local school and grew up in the kindly atmosphere of the old homestead. On Dec. 29, 1908, he was married to Gertrude Pierce. He led a good life, industrious, kindly and honest. Ed went to a just reward in 1949. To Ed and Gertrude were born two daughters, Garnett and Faye.

Garnett was born Sept. 12, 1911, at Jamestown, Kansas, where she grew up. She attended the local schools and was a successful teacher before her marriage to James Burnett on July 11, 1933. Garnett and James have two sons.

James Edward, born at Asherville, Kans., Dec. 7, 1935, and is now a junior at Simpson high school; Jarold Allen, also born at Asherville, Kansas, on April 7, 1939, and is a student in Simpson high school. This family resides at Asherville, Kansas.

Faye Niswender was born at Jamestown, Kansas, on March 8, 1919. She grew up at Jamestown, but moved to Jewell when a young lady, and there met Keith Fedde, whom she married at Phoenix, Arizona, while he was in the army. Lieut Keith Fedde was killed at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina in an airplane crash, about 1944. Faye was married to Willis Stone, at Topeka, Kansas., on Oct. 4, 1947, and they reside in that city.

CHAPTER XXV

The Robert Abram Family



Jeanette and Stella Niswender

Stella, the middle child of the eleven children of Abe and Amelia Niswender was born in Jewell county Feb. 28, 1881. A small, dark haired child, she grew into a charming woman who was surely loved by all who knew her kind and loyal ways. She especially loved her home and her school, about which in later years she wrote a poem, beautiful in its thought, to its memory.



Rosedale School, District 68, Jewell County, Kansas—1897
Pearl Niswender Gifford, Teacher

Some of the pupils: Edward, Stella, Jeanette, Glen and Max Niswender; Day and Carl Green; Esther Hansen (Fairchild); Melvin Hansen, Sadie Vincent, Theodore Chaney and others.

I'D LIKE TO GO BACK

"I'd like to go back to the old neighborhood
To the place I loved when a child,
Where everyone lived for each other's good
And things were not quite so wild.
I'd like to go back to that old school house

Which stood on the corner; part of our farm.

Just be with my playmates once so gay
And with those friends, play without harm.

I'd like to go back where we had church
And sit by my mother's side,

To hear once again the story of old,
Of Him, the One Crucified!"

Space will not permit the entire poem.

Stella was married on Dec. 16, 1905, at her home, where her sisters had been married, to Robert Abram. He was born January 16, 1878, at Whiting, Indiana, son of Joseph and Mary Rober Abram. He came to Kansas as a small child, settling in Jewell county.

"Bob" and Stella lived for a few years in Randall, Kans., where a son, Clifford, was born on Jan. 2, 1908. They moved to Jewell shortly afterward, locating just east of Jewell City where three more children were born—Ruby, Ruth and Carl. Recently they moved into town and Clifford lives on their home place.



Standing: Carl, Ruth, Ruby and Clifford Abram.

Sitting: Stella and Robert Abram

Clifford Abram was born at Randall Jan. 2, 1908. He served the Air Force during World War II. He was gunner on a plane in the Pacific theatre of war; was stationed on Tunai Island. He was married to Thelma Baldwin May 14, 1943, at Jewell, while yet in uniform. This family has two children, Robert Lynn, Nov. 2 1947, and Linda Lou, March 22, 1949.

Ruby, born Oct. 29, 1912, at Jewell, Kans. (Dr. Vallette offici-

ing) married Ezra McCullough May 11, 1941, at Jewell. Children are: Richard Lee, Aug. 8, 1945; Roger, Oct. 7, 1946; Joan Elizabeth, April 9, 1948.

Ruth, born at Jewell, Kans., Feb. 2, 1914. She followed the teaching profession for several years and attended Emporia Teachers College. Married Harold Lee of Clay Center, Kans., on Aug. 29, 1950. Has one child, Mary Elizabeth, named for two great grandmothers. She was born Dec. 14, 1951, at Clay Center, Kansas. Another daughter was born in 1953.

Carl, youngest son of the Abrams, was born at Jewell, Kansas, on Feb. 8, 1921. He enlisted in the Air Corps in 1941, and was stationed and fought in the Pacific war zone. He was honorably discharged in 1945. Carl was married to Beatrice Peters on Jan. 17, 1945. They have three children: Jimmy, Wayne, 1945, and Pamela K., born in 1953. They lived on a farm east of Jewell City, Kansas.

CHAPTER XXVI

Five Youngest Members of the Niswender Family

Jeanette Niswender was born Oct. 14, 1884, in Jewell county, on the homestead where seven other brothers and sisters were born. She was married to Alvin McKeller on Oct. 24, 1907, at her father's home. She lived but a short time and in July of 1908, Nettie McKeller died, and is buried at Scottsville.

Glen Niswender, the second son of the family was born in 1886, in Jewell county, the second son of the family; a small, dark haired little boy, he grew into a slender youth, who loved all kinds of sports. Just a year old when mother was married, he was always her baby brother. When a small child the author loved to have Uncle Glen come to visit, as he was always jolly and told us many interesting stories. One time in particular, we went to visit, and a wild panther had escaped from a circus train between Concordia and Jamestown, and had been sighted along the creek on grandfather's farm. Many calves had been killed as well as dogs that had grown too brave and gone near the big animal. I was so frightened by these stories I wanted to go home, but Uncle Glen came to my rescue and said he would sleep on the porch with his rifle handy if the big cat should come prowling. He was truly a great "guy."

He was married to Anna Davis of Scottsville, Kansas, who was a successful teacher of the community. They had no children. Glen Niswender died while yet a young man, at Jamestown.

Max Niswender was born in Jewell county on Oct. 30, 1888, the third son. Max grew up and became a successful farmer and business man, not far from his parental home. Always a lover of sports, especially baseball, which he played most, Max has ever spon-

sored those games. Having no children of his own he takes keen interest in the children of others, and gives freely of his time in community activities of young folks.

On November 29, 1911, he married Crystel Hunter, who was born at Randall, Kans., in 1891, the daughter of John and Mary Kendall Hunter. Max and Crystel reside on their farm north of Scottsville.

George Niswender, youngest son of the Niswenders, was born in Jewell county about 1892, and he too was a baseball fan, and played ball with the local team. George married Esther Larsen, Feb. 1, 1922, at the Ada Lutheran church at Courtland, by Dr. E. P. Olsen. Part of their married life was spent on the Niswender homestead where they lived when the old house caught fire and burned to the ground. A new house was erected on the site but it never seemed like the same place again. They reside on their farm north of Jamestown and have no children.

Lula Kate, youngest child of the family, was born about 1894, at the homestead, and received her education at Rosedale and Jamestown. She was a successful teacher several years before her marriage to Gilbert Larson, which took place on June 1, 1921, at her homestead, in the same corner of the house where her six sisters had been married, and given in marriage by their father. The Rev. T. H. Parrot performed the ceremony.



**Lula Kate
Niswender
Larson**

Gilbert Larson is the son of John Oscar Larson, born Jan. 16, 1860, (died May 29, 1952.) and Charlotte Johanna Samuelson Larson, born Nov. 25, 1865, and died April 21, 1944.

Lula and Gilbert Larson have two children, Darrel Gilbert, born Sept. 4, 1931, attended Kansas State at Manhattan, and was inducted into the armed forces in February, 1953; and Darlene Gay, born Dec. 3, 1936 at Jamestown, and is a high school student at Courtland.

Note: Darrell Larson is to be married to Shirley Jean Lehmon, July 24, 1953.

The name of Niswender (Niswanger) ends with the death of the two remaining sons of Abraham Niswender, as there are no Niswender grandsons to carry on the name, which was brought to America by Christian, two hundred and thirty-four years ago.

This family pioneered in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and its members fought in the French and Indian war, Dummores War, the American Revolution and the Civil War.

CHAPTER XXVII

CONCLUSION

The descendents of those first immigrants live on, in the bone and sinew of the thousands who followed them, many of whom have lost the very memory of their racial origin; they achieved a kind of immortality by passing into something rich and strong—Americans all. The way of life of all early immigrants have perpetuated into our American institutions; each nationality enriching and helping contribute something of the tang that distinguishes our nation from all others on the globe.

The men and women who three centuries ago would have given their lives for the maintenance of the "status quo"; could they have stood at the end of the long road, would have felt nothing but elation that this, their country was not one of the English, Irish, or German Swiss, but each was merged into one race of people, as it is in 1953.

May we link the past to the present further by giving just a few of the names of the early families taxed in Mitchell county, Kansas, at the turn of the century, or to be exact, in 1903, just fifty years ago. This list was taken at random from a tax roll: Gifford and son; Maurice and Elizabeth Sheahon; Charles and Belle Miller; Frederick Schungel and Lena; U. Grant and Elsaída Hutton; Charles File and wife Elizabeth; Clement Heidrick; Nicholas Matheis and Elizabeth; John Ernzen and wife Anna; Roy Parrish; J. K. Gise; Joseph Mace; Walter Ingram; John Quakenbush; McKinnie Brothers; Smith Porter; Leonard Lamborn; Andrew Keeler; Fred Lipke; James Dougherty; Lorenzo Paggett; Frank Smith; T. Henderson; George Young; Geo. Wagner; Ed Roberts; Peter Eresch; V. L. Smith; David W. McCutcheon; James Hyde and scores of others.

Since the lives of the majority of those mentioned in this little volume center around the town of Beloit, a few words may be said concerning said town.

There is a tradition that the town was named by early settlers when they came to the Solomon river and saw the beauty of the valley. One member of the party exclaimed, "This Is Heaven." His wife turned to him and said "No, just below it." Thus the name "Beloit" was given to the beautiful spot on the land homesteaded by Aaron Bell.

The more authentic history gives the first name of the town as "Willow Springs," it later being called "Beloit" after the home town of Timothy Hersey, the city by that name in Wisconsin.

There are twelve churches in the city limits and all are well attended: the pastors of these churches work together in cooperation.

The State Industrial School for girls is located at the north edge of the town, with Miss Seccor as the able superintendent.

The Community Hospital has served this and surrounding territory for twenty-three years. This is a fifty bed hospital and has a modern home for nurses.

Mrs. Alma Reiter is the present superintendent and Miss Wanda West is her assistant. Mr. Robt. Botorff and Miss Ruth McKelvey are the technicians in charge.

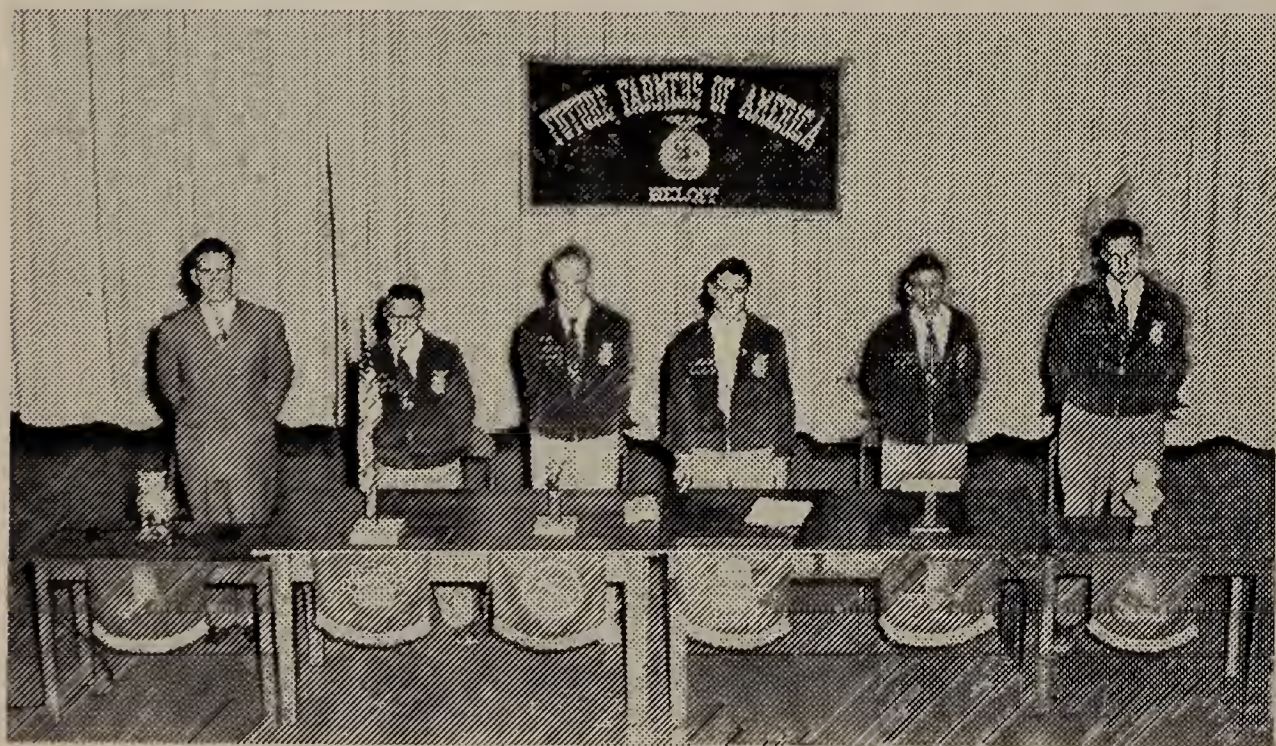
Mrs. Rosemary Conley, R.N., and Miss Loretta Stover, R.N., are in charge of the operating room.

Floor superintendents are Miss Louise Cotter, R.N., and Miss Margaret Cotter, R.N. Other nurses on the staff include Miss Ava Weidenhaft, R. N., Mrs. Shirley Hollingshead, R.N., Mrs. Weebe, R.N., and others.

The efficient nurses aides are worthy of mention.

The office is in charge of Miss Arlene Slate and Miss Neva Jean Briney and their assistants. Six doctors and five dentists practice in the city.

Beloit, the capitol of Mitchell county, has an approximate population of 4,500 people, and is noted for its fine elementary schools and Grade A high school, with John S. Morrell as superintendent, and E. M. Chestnut as principal. Beloit also has a modern new parochial school.



The officers of the Beloit chapter of F.F.A. for 1953

Teacher, Mr. Carpenter; Don Hauptli; Darrell Hosler, Larry Hewitt,
Richard Ernzen, Ronald McKinnie

Our school has a fine Vocational Agriculture department with Mr. Frank Carpenter as instructor.

The Industrial Arts course offers excellent opportunities to those interested in mechanical drawing and wood work. Mr. Ed Miller is instructor.

A fine commercial course is offered with Miss Irene Tinkler and Miss Bollman in charge.

A home economics course is also available.

Music is highly stressed in Beloit High School. Our music department, under the able instruction of Mr. Eugene Tice and Miss Elsie Gaston, is rated as one of the best in the state of Kansas.

The athletics department is in charge of Mr. Hill, Mr. Lane and Mr. Harrison. The library is in charge of Mrs. Farrand. The clerks for the office are Miss Beverly Larkin and Miss Marion Hollingshead.

The Port Library is in the hands of Miss Vera Pearson and her assistant, Miss Olive Sanders.

Beloit boasts a fine city auditorium, swimming pool, parks, race track, American Legion home, country club, many lodges, social clubs and a fine new light and water plant.

Two progressive newspapers keep the people of Beloit and surrounding territory supplied with the latest news of the day. The Beloit Daily Call, published by Alan B. Houghton and Delmar Wicks. The former publisher, Mr. Harry K. Houghton, was just recently retired after fifty years of service to the "Call." Mr. Ralph Wicks, veteran printer, has had the responsibility of printing this genealogical history. Mr. Dave Fairchild, another long time employee of this paper, is at the top round of the ladder in the field of type setting, with Miss Marjorie Koster, his assistant.

The other paper, the Beloit Gazette, a weekly, was for many years published by the late Loren F. Brewer and Athol B. Dunham. After the death of Mr. Brewer, Mr. Dunham took over the publication of the "Gazette."

The city has two strong banks, the First National and the Guaranty State, and both are modernly equipped and have a combined deposit of nearly seven million dollars.

Dr. M. P. Schlaegel is the present mayor and Mr. Carl Thierolf is the mayor elect.

Beloit is surrounded by a rich farming country, and wheat is the principal crop. Mitchell county is counted as one of the largest wheat producing counties in Kansas.

In tracing the principal families mentioned in this book for a period of from two to three hundred years, the author can truthfully

say she has never come across the record of a "deserter" or any person who has brought disgrace to his country either in war or peace.

Most of the early generations of these families have been engaged in agriculture but many have been successful professionally, in business and as statesmen, who have come into some prominence in the development of our country. All of them, whether rich or poor, have led clean, wholesome lives in keeping with our American traditions, and having done good work, must be accounted successful in the truest sense of that word, success.

The frontier in America is passing and about to fade out: there has been much in the story of pioneering, in "Hands Across the Years," that has been heroic and there is much in it that is crude. Inevitably so, because it is the stuff of which life itself is made; and just as nature in the raw is seldom mild, so life, not yet reduced to art, seldom has "finish."

Thomas Hardy's phrase, "The raw material of a divinity," applies to the histories of these early families of the colonies in America: there is in it the raw stuff, if not a divinity, at least a human dignity, that is worthy of respect and honor by the descendants and associates, of those pioneers of three hundred years ago.

May the conclusion of this epoch of frontier life of our ancestors in America, attain that inner unity, that alone can give the illusion of their continuing life through their descendants and the generations to come.

"The moving finger writes;
and having writ,
Moves on:
Nor all your piety and wit
Shall lure it back
To cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears
Wash out a word of it."

As taken from the Rubaiyat
By Omar Khayyam

THE END

CHAPTER I

- P. 15—Meers, Thomas
Calvert, Cecil, Lord Baltimore
- P. 15—Underwood, Thomas
Underwood, Elizabeth
- P. 16—Underwood, Samuel
Underwood, Joseph
Underwood, Benjamin
Underwood, Alexander
Underwood, Thomas
Underwood, Elizabeth
Underwood, Jane
Underwood, Mary
Underwood, Ann
Underwood, William
Underwood, Jane
Underwood, Olive
Underwood, Elihue
Underwood, Ruth
Griest, Susanna
Griest, John
Baldwin, Martha
Underwood, Asahel
Underwood, Sarah
Underwood, Nehemiah
Underwood, Martha
Underwood, Enoch
Underwood, Willing
Underwood, Michael
Underwood, Mary
Underwood Susanna

CHAPTER II

- P. 17—De Hutton, Simon
Houghton
- P. 18—Hutton, Wm.
Hutton, John
Hutton, Thomas
- P. 19—Laybourne, Joseph
Laybourne, Rachael
Hutton, Joseph
Hutton, Nehemiah
Hutton, John
- P. 20—Cowman, Nathan
Penn, Wm.

- P. 21—Starr, James
Lightfoot, Peter
Miller, John
Miller, Mary
- P. 22—Smedley, Samuel
- P. 23—Malone, Wm.
- P. 23-24—Laybourne, Sam
- P. 23—Laybourne, Sam
Malone, Tom
White, Sam
Wattson, Samuel
Sharmin, Robert
- P. 24—Cope, Gilbert
Hutton, Ephraim
Hutton, Susanna
Hutton, John
Hutton, Thomas
Hutton, Joseph
- P. 24-25—Hutton, Samuel
- P. 24—Hutton, Wm.
Hutton, Benjamin
Hutton, Nehemiah
Willis, Betty
Willis, Henry
Hutton, Betty
Hutton, Joshua
Hutton, Racheal
Hutton, Joseph
Hutton, Susanna
- P. 24-25-26—Hutton, Simeon
- P. 25—Baldwin, Wm.
- P. 25-26—Hutton, Mary
- P. 25—Baldwin I, King or First
Crusade
Bouillon, Godfred, First King
of Jerusalem
Steward, Rachael
Pennington, Capt. Ephraim
- P. 25-26-27-28—Hutton, Solomon
- P. 25—Brown, Capt. Benjamin
- P. 25-26—Hutton, Wm.
- P. 25-26-27—Hutton, Joseph

P. 25—Hutton, Samuel
 Hutton, Rachel
 Fields, Lieut.
 Daugherty, Thomas
 Daugherty, Mary
 P. 26-28-31—Donley, Melinda
 P. 26—Betz, Geo. Esq.
 Betz, Geo. JR.
 Betz, Dr. I. H.
 Guard, Hattie Betz
 Betz, Perry
 Betz, Ray
 Reed, Mrs. Mary
 Mullen, Alexander
 Young, James
 Young, James
 Young, Harriet
 P. 27—Nesbett, John C.
 McClellan, Wm.
 Myers, Peter
 Ross, Wm.
 Kerr, James
 P. 28-29-30—Donley, John
 P. 28-30—Donley, Elizabeth
 P. 28-29—McKees, Elizabeth
 Donley, Wm.
 P. 28-30—Clingman, Capt. Thomas
 P. 29—McKee, Thomas
 Sachem, Indian Chief
 Morris, Gov. of Pennsylvania
 P. 30—Harris, John—
 Founder of Harrisburg
 McKee, Wm.
 McKee, John
 Hays, Captain Samuel
 Foster, Justine
 McKee, David
 Spears, Captain
 Donley, Ephraim
 Donley, Hugh
 Donley, Peter
 Donley, Henry
 Wilson, Captain
 Murray, Captain
 Marshall, Captain
 Taylor, Wm.
 Miller, Captain Henry

 Taylor, Sarah Jane
 Haines, Elizabeth
 P. 31—Cummings, Amelia
 Donley, Amelia
 Donley, William
 McFetters, Lucy
 Donley, Charley
 Donley, Lottie
 Donley, John
 Donley, Lucille
 Donley, Arie
 Donley, Peter
 Donley, Ralph
 Donley, Marcia
 Donley, Robert
 Donley, Elizabeth
 Haines, Libby
 Hutton, Wm. Franklin
 Hutton, Ulysses Grant
 Hutton, Anna
 Hutton, Emma
 Hutton, Laura
 Hutton, George
 Hutton, Charles
 Hutton, Mary
 Hutton, Joseph
 Hutton, Walter
 Hutton, Clara
 P. 33—Hutton, Solomon
 Hutton, Melinda Donley
 McKee, Elizabeth

CHAPTER III

P. 34—Hutton, Wm. Franklin
 Boyd, Mary May
 Wilson, Woodrow
 Hutton, Hazel Viola
 Hutton, Cleona Clovis
 Hutton, John Dean
 Hutton, Boyd Harlow
 Hutton, Chas. Robinson
 Hutton, Freddie
 Hutton, Wayne Franklin
 Hutton, Bruce Wilson
 Hutton, Alice Lavern
 Harrison, Florence
 Hutton, Dortha Dean
 Hutton, Sheila

Hutton, J. D. Jr.
 Hewett, Pauline
 Hutton, Leon Dean
 Hutton, Vonta June
 P. 35—Hutton, Boyd
 Harrington, Stella
 Hutton, Vera
 Hutton, Norma
 Hutton, Harlene
 Hutton, Estella
 Wyatt, Edna
 Blair, Dale
 Blair, Dale Vaughn
 Blair, Norma Lynn
 Blair, Neva Lee
 Blair, Jerrell Boyd
 Hensley, Bert
 Hensley, Warren A.
 Foster, Wm.
 Foster, Carolyn Louise
 Foster, Curtis Wesley
 Hutton, Chas. R.
 Hutton, Frank
 Hutton, Mary Mae
 Graham, Zelma Ethel
 Hutton, Frankie Hope
 Ogden, Homer
 Hutton, Chas. R. Jr.
 Russell, Jane M.
 Hutton, Janet Hope
 Hutton, Virginia May
 Ogden, Gene
 Ogden, Sharon G.
 Ogden, Stephen C.
 Ogden, Hope Hutton
 P. 36—Hutton, Wayne
 Hutton, Bruce W.
 Davis, LaDora
 Davis, Howe
 Davis, Mamie
 Hutton, LaVonna L.
 Hutton, Patricia S.
 Boyd, Mary M.

CHAPTER IV

P. 37-40—Hutton, U. Grant
 P. 37—Hutton, Solomon
 Hutton, Melinda

P. 39—Niswender, Arvilla
 Niswender, Abraham
 Niswender, Amelia Sherck
 Hutton, Anna
 Chitty, Geo.
 Shott, Bell
 P. 40—Niswender, Della
 P. 41—Cook, Rev. L. E.
 P. 42—Hutton, Ora Blanche
 Hutton, Fannie Grace
 Hutton, Vera
 Hutton, Mary Pearl
 Hutton, Nora Racheal
 Hutton, Inez Lillian
 Hutton, Carl Solomon
 Niswender, Abraham
 File, Chas. Jr.
 Betz, Carl D.
 File, Ora
 File, Marion
 P. 43—Feilh, Geo.
 Feihl, Caroline
 Feihl, John
 File, Chas. Sr.
 File, Geo. Jr.
 File, Pauline
 Feihl, Rose
 Spangler, Elizabeth Katherine
 Spangler, John
 Spangler, Margaret Katherine
 Wurts, Margaret Katherine

CHAPTER IV

P. 44—File, Chas. Sr.
 File, Elizabeth
 File, Chas, Jr.
 File, Ora B.
 File, Marion W.
 Golladay, Eveline
 File, James Edward
 File, Martha Marie
 File, Chas. Marion
 File, Wm. Franklin
 Golladay, Edith Emilie
 Golladay, Walter
 Golladay, Edward
 Golladay, James

P. 45—Ireland, Webster Patten
Ireland, Eviline Seibert
Seibert, Kathert Kindzer
Seibert, John Jacob
Seibert, John Jonathan
Keiss, Elizabeth
Seibert, Christian

CHAPTER IV

P. 45—Holstein, Catherine
Holstein, Carl Frederick
Petrova, Anna
Catherine of Russia
Elizabeth, Zarina of Russia
Peter III
Brown, Susanna
Seibert, Samuel
Rush, Elizabeth Maria
Rump, Emilie Maria
Rump, Eveline Elizabeth
Ireland, Webster Patten
Ireland, Edith Emile
Golladay, Walter
File, Evelene
File, Margaret Katherine
Durham, Len
Durham, Neil
Durham, Millard
Durham, Florence
Hutchinson, Gertrude
Hutchinson, Ross
Hutchinsin, Maude Frisby
Durham, Carol
Durham, Jerry
Jones, Max
Jones, Clare T.
Jones Mabel Zoa Simmons
Jones, Hullum

P. 46—Jones, Elisha E.
Lynn, Susan Robb Crow
Jones, Alfred A.
Benedict, Elnora Andrel
Benedict, Henry
Blackmarr, Anna Louise
Jones, Charles T.
Simmons, Mabel Zoa
Bryant, Esther
Simmons, J. A.

Jones, Max
Jones, Florence
Jones, Joyce
Jones, Jan
File, John
File, Susan
File, Maxine
File, Kenneth
File, Charlotte
Heidrick, Robert Geo.
Heidrick, Leo
Heidrick, Ruth Bunch

P. 47—Heidrick, Wm.
Heidrick, Robert
Bunch, Wm. Henry
Stidham, Hannah
Stidham, Geo. Washington
Pitman, Eliza Ann
Pitman, Ephraim
McClellan, Hannah
Pitman, Jonathan
Clevenger, Rebecca
Bunch, John T.
Miller, J.
Heidrick, Maxine
Heidrick, Mary Susan
Heidrick, Richard Leo
Hollis, Thelma

P. 48—Hollis, Elmer
Hollis, Grace Mehl
Mehl, Jacob
Mehl, Anna Behm
Hollis, Eleanor Freeman
Hollis Daniel Peter
Mehl, Grace
Hollis, Helen
Schneider, Barney
Schneider, John
Heidrick, Josephine Beverly
Heidrick, Elizabeth Katherine
Heidrick, William
Guipre, Mavis
Guipre, Andrew
Van Scoyck, Elva
Duke of Bavaria
Will, King of Lombardy

Guipre, Andre
DeMaurer, Gabriella
Guipre, Joseph
Guipre, Frances

P. 49—Guipre, Lewis

Guipre, John
Guipre, Fred
Elliott, Jemima
Guipre, Rose
Guipre, Andrew
Guipre, Anne
Guipre, Maude
Guipre, Nellie
Guipre, William
Guipre, Jemima
Guipre, Nettie
Guipre, Lewis Jr.
Guipre, Fred
Guipre, Vesta
Guipre, Mavis
Guipre, Louise
Heidrick, Lila Lee
Heidrick Robert Joseph
Heidrick, Jerry Dean
Heidrick, Mary Joyce
File, Harry
Hull Anna
File, Dorothy
File, Cecil
File, Roberta
File, Roy
Hull, Pearl
Hull, Thomas

P. 50—File, Melvin

File, Marjory
Farr, Thomas
File, Wm. Edward
File, Bertha
Hutton, Carl Solomon
File, Jessie
Belden, Bert
Belden, Wayne
Belden, Lyle
Motes, Allene
Motes, Nicholas
Motes, Ada Jones

Pierce, Dorothy
File, Jerry
File, Elva Miller
File, Arnold
File, Gene
File, Joe
File, Mabel Stilley
File, Ruth James
File, Duane
File, Miles
Hartman, Josephine
File, Clara
Brown, Wm. Clarence
Brown, W. Charles Jr.
Brown, Richard
Brown, Robert
Brown, Loren
File, Earl

P. 51—Gholson, Telva H. B.

Gholson, Lee
Gholson, Edith Hamilton
File, Ronald Lee
File, Gordon Earl
File Phyllis Bassford
File, Carole Winkel
File, Allen Lee
File, Stephen Earl
File, Charles
File, Elizabeth Spangler

P. 51—Eller, Rev. Geo.
Hutton, Carl S.

CHAPTER IV

P. 51—Hutton, Grant
Hutton, Arvilla

P. 52—McTavish, Mary Hutton
File, Bertha
Hutton, Thomas
Hutton Marjorie B.
Jordan, Chas. Jr.
Cook, Senator

P. 53—Jordan, Robert
Winter, Sarah
Jordan, Tristram
Winter, John
Jordan, John
Jordan, Robert

Jordan, Dominicus
Jordan, Jediah
Jordan, Samuel
Jordan, Jeremiah
Jordan, Hannah
Tristram, Ralph

P. 54—Jordan, Dominicus

Jordan, Samuel
Jordan, Mary Ann
Jordan, Elizabeth
Jordan, Hannah
Jordan, Nathaniel
Jordan, Dorothy
Jordan, Marta Cutlevier
Jordan, Ebenezer
Jordan, Sarah
Jordan, Joshua
Jordan, Benjamin
Jordan, Solomon
Jordan, Susanna Hill
Jordan, Abner
Jordan, Ephriam
Jordan, Eliza
Jordan, John
Jordan, Mary
Jordan, Martha
Jordan, Abigail
Jordan, Hanna Wentworth
Jordan, Nathan B.
Jordan, John Wentworth
Jordan, Timothy
Jordan, Bennnig
Jordan, Lydia
Jordan, N. B.
Jordan, Climena Lieubader
Jordan, Julius A.
Jordan, Delphina
Jordan, Abner A.
Jordan, Geo. M.
Jordan, Irene A.
Jordan, Nathan B.
Jordan, Isaic L.
Jordan, Miriam U.
Jordan, Octavia E.
Jordan, Belinda McClure
Jordan, Climena
Jordan, Chas. A.

Jordan, Frank
Jordan, Amzie
Jordan, Alice
Jordan, Ralph
McClure, Gilman
McClure, Rachel Baker

P. 55—Jordan, Chas. A.

Jordan, Rosina B. Geiser
Geiser, Gottlieb
Geiser, Elizabeth Bitterly

CHAPTER IV

P. 55—Jordan, Ruth

Jordan, Edwin
Jordan, Mary
Jordan, Kenneth
Jordan, Frank
Jordan, Earnest
Jordan, Chas. G., Jr.
Geiser, Agatha Stoll
Geiser, Matthias
Geiser, Frederick
Geiser, Mary
Geiser, Rosena
Geiser, Geo.
Geiser, Lucy
Geiser, Celia
Geiser, Henry
Geiser, Minnie
Hutton, Fannie Grace
Wilson, Henry Harvey
Wilson, James W.
Wilson, Webster
Wilson, Sarah
Wilson, Dora
Smith, Dora Ica
Smith, R. F.
Smith, Josephine
Wilson, Minnie
Wilson, Franklin
Arnold, James

P. 56—Wilson, Kenneth H.

Wilson, Margaret Anne
Wilson, Marvin James
Wilson, Melvin Grant

P. 57—Wilson, Marilyn

Bogard, Michael
Bogard, Marilyn

Roberts, Gille
 Roberts, Velma Harris
 Hutton, Vera
 Hutton, Mary Pearl
 P. 58—Hutton, Mary Elizabeth
 Niswender, Pearl
 Nyswender, Crystel
 McMann, Thomas Franklin
 McMann, Ulysses Grant
 McMann, Anna Burdoff
 McMann, Thomas
 McMann, Mary Malone
 McMann, Schyler
 McMann, James
 McMann, Andrew
 Burdoff, Anna
 Burdoff, Carl
 Eurdoff, Marie Mueller
 Drinkern, Frank
 Drinkern, Minnie
 Drinkern, Wm.
 Acid, Minnie
 Clark, Mary Ingram
 Drinkern, Wm. Jr.
 Drinkern, Phyllis
 Jones, Johnny
 Kirts, Norma
 McMann, Nellie
 McMann, Frank
 McMann, Frank
 McMann, Glen
 McMann, Charley
 McMann, Forrest
 McMann, Gerald
 McMann, John Ross
 McMann, Dorothy
 McMann, William
 McMann, Lyle Grant
 McMann, Marianne

P. 59—McMann, Maylin
 McMann, Mark Grant

CHAPTER IV

P. 59—McMann, Thomas Maitland
 Smiley, Maitland
 Smiley, Maude Pratt
 Winkel, Wayne Phillip
 Winkel, Peter

 Winkel, Anna
 P. 60—Hutton, Nora Rachel
 Good, Leon Carlton
 Parker, Rev. L. D.
 Good, Arvilla Leone
 Good, Keith Wilson
 Good, Ivan Dale
 Good, Wilma Dean
 Good, Betty Lou
 Good, Robert Lee

P. 61—Smith, Ralph
 Mace, Gay
 Pershing, Gen. Geo.

P. 62—Good, Lewis
 Good, Maude Moody
 Good, Seralda
 Good, Molly
 Good, Lewis
 Good, Henry
 Good, Elmer
 Good, Martha
 Good, George
 Good, Ida
 Good, Cynthia
 Moody, Sargent
 Moody Nathaniel
 Moody, Benjamin
 Moody, Sallie
 Moody, Eunice
 Moody, Mary
 Moody, Florella
 Blanding, Relief
 Blanding, Lyman
 Blanding, Harding
 Blanding, Gardner
 Blanding, Pattifer
 Blanding, Sabrina,
 Moody, Edwin M.
 Moody, Elizabeth Jane

P. 63—Kendall, Mary Jane
 Kendall, Nathan
 Kendall, Lois Bowl

CHAPTER IV

P. 64—Moody, Rennie
 Kendall, Edwin
 Kendall, Herman
 Hunter, Mary Kendall

- Niswender, Crystel Hunter
 Moody, Mary
 Moody, Mary Jane
 Moody, Mary Relief
 Moody, Lizzie Miranda
 Moody, Bennie
 Moody, Ora Louise
 Moody, Grace Greenwood
 Moody, Sargent
 Moody, Nathan Wm.
 Moody, Blanch E.
 Heiman, Paul W.
 P. 65—Heiman, William
 Heiman, Anna Poelma
 Heiman, Florence
 Heiman, Wilma
 Heiman, Lillian
 Wessling, J. A.
 Poelma, Theodore
 P. 66—Magette, Selena
 Patten, Gen. Geo.
 Porter, Alice
 P. 67—Good, Keith W.
 Good, Ivan Dale
 Hiserote, Weir
 P. 68—Good, I. Dale
 Good, Beverly K.
 Good, Barbara Jean
 Good, Geneva Oplinger
 Oplinger, C. J.
 Oplinger, Katie Heist
 Oplinger, Howard
 Oplinger, Josephine Arasmith
 P. 69—Arasmith, Geo.
 Arasmith, Nora
 Good, Wilma Dean
 Weir, Raleigh
 Scheaffer, Edwin
 Scheffer, Michael Dean
 Scheaffer, Terry Leon
 Scheaffer, Villa Mary Ninemires
 Scheaffer, Alfred
 Ninemires, Martha Daniels
 Ninemires, Phillip D.
 Ninemires, Mary Deering
 Schaffer, Karl Charles
 Schaffer, Mary Doll
 Ninemires, Sarah Brawn
 Ninemires, Jessie
 P. 70—Daniels, Richard
 Daniels, Mary
 Schaffer, Edwin
 Schaffer, Raymond
 Schaffer, Gerald Alfred
 Schaffer, Eugene Norbert
 Schaffer, Arnold Joseph
 Schaffer, Deanna Marie
 Schaffer, Lavonne
 Schaffer, Marvel
 Schaffer, Helen
 Schaffer, Janet Marie
 Schaffer, Paul Leo
 P. 71—Schaffer, Mildred Eugena
 Schaffer, Mary Josephine
 Schaffer, Delores Irene
 Schaffer, Alfred
 Wendell, Wilfred
 Wendell, James W.
 Wendell, Daniel Joseph
 Wendell, Barbara Jean
 Good, Betty Lou
 Good, Leon C.
 Good, Nora R.
 Good, Wilma D.
 Reiter, Rose Ann
 Reiter, Maxine
 Budke, Rosella
 Cunningham, Glen
 P. 72—Dixon, Helen
 Weir, Raleigh
 Freeman, Laverne Eugene
 Scheuerman, Rev.
 Diers, Doris
 Gentry, WM.
 Ireland, Marjorie
 Kirts, Norma
 Freeman, Earl
 Freeman, Julia Lorraine
 Freeman, Corbin
 Freeman, Forrest
 Freeman, Ancil
 P. 73—Freeman, Randy Leon
 Good, Robert Lee
 P. 74—Hutton, Inez Lillian

P. 75.—Ernzen, Nicholas Albert

Glynn, Rev. J. B.
Ernzen, John A.
Ernzen, Anna Matheis
Moody, Benjamin Franklin
Cadwalader, Maude
Sheahon, Lizzie
Kendall, Hermon
Bell, Bracken
Bell, Ella
Farrow, Cal
Marshall, brothers
Roe, Mrs. Ella

P. 76—Guard, Amanda Swenson

Burden, Ora
Hansen, Lester
Kindscher, John J.
Allphin, D. H.
Rector, Charles Clinton
Purvis, Mary King
Kempton, Harry
Van Donge, Charles
Perry, Walter
Wilson, Kenneth
Lynch, Howard
Sewell, Samuel
Schutte, Otto
Heidrick, Gerald
Schoen, Larry
Brummer, Jerry
Brummer, Joe
Orchard, Virgil
Kethcart, Woodrow
Guard, Ralph
Smith, Warren
Taylor, George Alten
Brown, Richard

P. 77—Ernzen, Richard N.

P. 78—Ernzen, Janet Ruth

P. 79—McKelvey, Ruth

Chestnut, E. M.
McMann, S/Sgt. Lyle
Good, S/Sgt. Keith
Hutton, U. G.
Werts, Katherine

CHAPTER IV

P. 79—Guard, Donald

File, Ronald
Hyde, John
Reiter, William
Bean, Phyllis
Remus, Twila
Wessling, Alberta
Schaffer, Delores
Hodler, Berneice
Porter, Patricia

P. 80—Ernzen, J. A.

Ernzen, Anna

P. 81—Ernzen, Nicholas

Ernzen, Elizabeth
Penning, Peter
Ernzen, Eliza
Ernzen, Hans
Ernzen, Matthew
Ernzen, Anna
Matheis, Anna A.
Matheis, Nicholas
Matheis, Elizabeth Schrandel
Ernzen, Johnny
Ernzen, Sue
Ernzen, Leander
Ernzen, Albert
Ernzen, Susanna

P. 82—Wagner, Nicholas P.

Wagner, Cecelia Anna
Wagner, Aurelia
Wagner, Eugene
Wagner, Leo
Beying, Eugene
Beying, Virginia Marie
Beying, Donna Louise
Beying, Robert E.
Beying, Melinda S.
Brown, Erwin
Doty, Eleanor
Wagner, Susanna E.

P. 82—Wagner, Peggy Irene

P. 83—Matheis, John Jacob

Matheis, Mary
Matheis, Anna Margaretha

- Matheis, Nicholas
 Matheis, Henry
 Stoever, Rev. John Casper
 P. 84—Matheis, Barbara
 Matheis, Anna A.
 Matheis, Peter
 Matheis, John
 Matheis, Elizabeth
 Schrandel, Elizabeth
 P. 85—Ernzen, Anna Matheis
 Matheis, Peter
 Matheis, Madeline
 Matheis, Leona
 Matheis, John
 Schmitt, N.
 Schmitt, Marilyn
 Schmitt, Ralph
 Schmitt, Clair Jean
 Schmitt, Lois Marie
 Schmitt, Harry
 Schmitt, Maxine
 Schmitt, Richard
 Heidrick, Mary Louise
 Heitz, Rev. M.
 Hicks, Carrie Heidrick
 P. 86—Matheis, John
 Matheis, Mary
 Matheis, Loretta
 P. 87—Matheis, Louise
 Matheis, Francis
 Matheis, Katherine
 Matheis, Patricia Frances
 Lutz, Brothers
 Erpelding, Louise
 Erpelding, Anthony
 Werts, George B.
 Butzer, Msgr. Wm.
 Shurts, Earl F.
 P. 88—Werts, Nicholas
 Werts, Sophia Winegardt
 Werts, Catherine
 Werts, Joseph
 Werts, Mariah
 Werth, Anthony
 Werts, Mary
 Werts, Jacob
 Werts, William
 Werts, Christian
 Werts, Margaret
 Werts, George
 Boneparte, Napoleon
 P. 89—Werts, John
 Werts, George
 Werts, Harriet Seaman
 Werts, Ralph Burton
 Werts, Oran
 Werts, Harry
 Werts, Marie
 Werts, Gladys
 Werts, George Burton
 Grau, Claude
 Shane, Rev. L. H.
 Farren, Anna R.
 Farren, Daniel
 Farren, Henrietta Wagner
 Gilmore, Mae
 Culp, Minnie
 Shurts, Earl Truman
 Shurts, Earl Burton
 P. 90—Werts, Geo. B.
 Werts, Katherine
 Werts, Mary Anna
 Werts, Rose Marie
 Farren, Daniel I.
 Farren, James
 Farren, William
 Farren, Charles
 Farren, Mary
 Farren, Rose
 Farren, Ellen
 Farren, Anna
 Farren, Daniel II
 Farren, Cora
 Farren, Elizabeth Ellen
 Farren, Janie
 Farren, Anna Rosa
 Kennedy, Rosa
 Wagner, Henrietta
 Matheis, Elizabeth
 P. 91—Sinner, Edward
 Sinner, Raymond
 Sinner, Alfonso
 Sinner, Dorothy
 Sinner, Katherine

Sinner, Margaret
Moritz, Oscar
Albrecht, John
Reinert, John
Reinert, Jane Ellen
Reinert, Carol Anna
Reinert, Donald John

CHAPTER V

- P. 91—Seymour, Mylo
Seymour, Anna Hutton
Seymour, Frankie
Seymour, Wilma
Seymour, Clara
Seymour, Juanita
Seymour, Joseph
Seymour, Rex
Atwell, Milton
Jarret, Joe
Jordan, Clara
Roberts, Juanita

CHAPTER VI

- P. 91—Wilson, Will
Hutton, George W.
Hutton, Laura
Hutton, Solomon
Hutton, Melinda
Hutton, Emma
P. 92—Hutton, Loretta Sprague
Hutton, William Wesley
Hutton, Melinda Susan
Hutton, George Nicholas
Hutton, Matilda Inice
Luman, Fred
Borman, Minnie
Palmer, David
Sprague, Loretta

CHAPTER VII

- P. 92—Hutton, Chas. Henry
Hutton, Gladys Irma
Hutton, Clyde Lorraine
Francis, Harold
Hutton, John Henry
Hutton, Audrey May
Jones, Mary
Coleman, Mabel
P. 93—Hutton, Wilma Jean
Barton, Elry Lee

Barton, Mary Maxine
Barton, Audrey Lee
Barton, Ina Louise
Barton, Stephen Larry
Johnson, Wilford, Rosco
Johnson, Charles William
Johnson, Cherry Louise
Hutton, Clyde Laraine
Hutton, Trena Delores
Hutton, Clyde Jr.
Hutton, Charles Boyd
Hutton Corrin Henry
Hutton Carmen, Lewis
Hutton, Kitty Elizabeth
Hutton, Janice
Lewis, Ona
Maybon, Gale
Maybon, Larry

- P. 94—Hutton, Harold
Hutton, Frances Marie
Hutton, Carol Jean
Hutton, John Henry
Hutton, Joanetta Kay
Hantz, Edith Marie
Stevens, Lovetta Marie
P. 95—Hutton, Audrey Mae
Hutton, Wilma Jean
Goucher, Ernest Lee
Oakes, Max David
Oakes, Stanley Max
Oakes, Richard Jene

CHAPTER VIII

- P. 95—Hutton, Mary Elizabeth
Hutton, Melinda Donley
Hutton, Solomon
McTavish, Robert Andrew
McTavish, Walter Andrew
McTavish, Orville Gus
McTavish, Melinda Isabel
P. 96—McTavish, Mabel, Charlotte
McTavish, Kenneth Carl
McTavish, Donald Roy
McTavish, Herman Robert
McTavish, Jay Hutton
McTavish, Mildren Anna
McTavish, Mary Ellen

McTavish, Pearl Irene
 McTavish, Marjie Alice
 McTavish, Mary Ellen
 McTavish, Juanita Arlyne
 McTavish, Rex Eugene
 McTavish, Orville Gus
 McTavish, Mona Rae
 McTavish, Jerry Robert
 Cooper, Forrest L.
 Cooper, Nancy Alice
 Cooper, Barbara June
 Cooper, Marjie Alice McTavish
 Cagg, Floyd C.
 Cagg, Mary Ellen
 Cagg, Lynel Dale
 Cagg, Sheila Rae
 Cagg, Larry Ray
 Dusin, Robert E.
 Dusin, Juanita A.
 Dale, Mary Helen Martin
 Dale, Alvin Eugene
 P. 97—McTavish, Orville
 P. 98—Truman, Harry S.
 McTavish, Walter
 McTavish, Orvolle
 McTavish, Kenneth
 McTavish, Helen
 Johnson, Gov. Walter
 Warren, Mayor Wm. L.
 Thornton, Gov. Dan
 P. 99—McTavish, Mabel C.
 McTavish, Kenneth C.
 McTavish, Donald Roy
 McTavish, Sandra E.
 McTavish, Ruth Ann
 McTavish, Donna Lee
 McTavish, Sharon Sue
 McTavish, Kenneth Jack
 Trujilla, Thomas
 Trujilla, Marjorie C.
 Riensch, Paul B.
 Riensch, Dennis Paul
 Riensch, Tommy Louis
 Riensch, Kenneth Dwight
 Riensch, Marvin Ray
 Rayburn, Maxine Ruth
 Broburg, Emma Elizabeth

CHAPTER VIII

P. 100—McTavish, Herman Robert
 McTavish, Jay Hutton
 McTavish, Clifford Jay
 McTavish, Mildred Anna
 McTavish, Mary Ellen
 Wells, Geneva
 Trevithick, Cecelia Pearl
 Stephens, Donald Ellsworth
 Stevens, Deanna Colleen
 Stephens, Karen Jean
 Simpson, Eugene Earl
 Simpson, Ronald Earl

CHAPTER IX

P. 100—Hutton, Joseph Wesley
 P. 101—Hutton, Anna Viola
 Lawn, Cassie
 Davis, Charles
 Davis, Edythe Anne
 Davis, Donna Mae
 Wells, Earl Herman
 Wells, Anna Sherill
 Wells, Earl J. Christopher
 Wells, Leslie Margaret
 Daniels, Dr. Edward

CHAPTER X

P. 102—Hutton, Walter Lewis
 Gildersleeve, Lula
 Gildersleeve, Elmer
 Gildersleeve, Phoebe Mann
 Nelson, Inez Irene
 Nelson, Stephen
 Nelson, Johanna
 Nelson, Raymond
 Nelson, Helen Hesser
 Nelson, Esther B.
 Baxter, Lester S.
 Baxter, Dorothy Jean
 Mobley, Dorothy
 Mobley, Judith Anne
 Mobley, Richard Lee
 Mobley, Marilyn Joyce

CHAPTER XI

P. 103—Hutton, Clara Emma
 Foster, Charley W.
 P. 104—Foster, Frances Maxine
 Foster, Cecil Hutton

Foster, Neoma Melinda
 Foster, Ila Josephine
 Foster, Kenneth Glen
 Foster, Joseph Mack
 Foster, Viola Juanita
 Foster, Charles Thomas
 Foster, Kenneth William
 Foster, Robert Darrell
 Foster, Richard Eugene
 Foster, Karen S.
 Bandel, Arnold
 Harnett, Helen
 Butler, Chas. Henry
 Butler, John
 Butler, Patricia Anne
 Butler, John Franklin
 Vestal, Floyd
 Vestal, Elizabeth Josephine
 Vestal, Verda Maxine
 Vestal, Ronald Eugene
 Vestal, Pamela Jean
 Gillen, Betty
 Auldridge, Kenneth
 Auldridge, Shirley
 Auldridge, Betty June
 P. 105—Foster, Charles Thomas
 Foster, Marcia K.
 Lutgen, Charlene
 Chapter XII
 P. 105—Simon, Menno
 Keiffer, Jacob
 Keiffer, Dewald
 Keiffer, Michael
 Keiffer, W. R.
 Pastorious
 Wasey, Capt. Joseph
 CHAPTER XIII
 P. 107—Jungman, John George
 CHAPTER XIV
 P. 107—Niswanger, Christian
 P. 198—Niswanger, Jacob
 Niswanger, John
 Niswanger, Maria Magdalena
 Hite, Jost (Joist)
 VanMeter, brothers
 P. 109—Niswanger, Christian
 Niswanger, Maria M.

Niswanger, Jacob
 Niswanger, John
 Kilbourne, John D.
 Hite, John
 Hite, Jacob
 Hite Isaic
 Hite, Joseph
 Bowman, George
 Chrisman, Jacob
 Froman, Paul
 McKay, Robert
 Green, Robert
 Duff, William
 Stephens, Peter
 Nuttenhouse, Peter

CHAPTER XV

P. 110—Niswanger, Maria Magdalena
 Niswanger, Christian
 Niswanger, Jacob
 Niswanger, John
 Niswanger, Maria
 Kilbourne, John D.
 Hite, Baron Joseph
 P. 110—Stephens, Lewis I
 Stephens, Lewis II
 Gooch, Governor
 P. 111—Hite, Col. John
 Hite, Joseph
 Hite, Nellie Madison
 Madison, Nellie
 Madison, President James
 Madison, Dolly
 Jefferson, President Thomas
 P. 112—Niswanger, Christian
 Niswanger, John
 Lemon, Capt. John
 Gibson, Col. John
 Russel, Col. Wm.
 Niswanger, Mary
 Niswanger, Peter
 Niswanger, Solomon
 Niswanger, Elizabeth Kincheloe
 Niswanger, Rachel
 Niswanger, Leah
 Niswanger, Rebecca
 Niswanger, Jeremiah
 Niswanger, Elizabeth

P. 113—Niswanger, Mary
 Niswanger, John
 Niswanger, Peter
 Niswanger, Solomon
 Niswanger, Jeremiah
 Niswanger, Elizabeth
 Niswanger, Rachel
 Niswanger, Rebecca
 Niswanger, Jacob
 Niswanger, David
 Niswanger, Joseph
 Niswanger, William
 Niswanger, Henry
 Niswanger, Abraham
 Niswanger, Catherine
 Barnes, John
 Chryser, Christopher
 Keith, J. A.
 Kerr, J. A.
 Kerr, Mathew
 Kerr, Jane
 Coleman, Margaret
 Hildreath, S. P.

P. 114—Helphenstine, Capt. P.
 Imler, Mary
 Imler, Peter
 Imler, George
 Niswanger, Catherine
 Niswanger, Abraham
 Niswanger, Rebecca
 Niswanger, John
 Niswanger, Leah
 Niswanger, Margaret
 Niswanger, Elizabeth
 Niswanger, Lucy
 Weimer, Samuel
 Sherk, Amelia
 Hanna, Abe
 Kreps, Caroline
 Kreps, Mary
 Ole, Frank
 Ole, Lizzie
 Ole, Fred
 Ole, Frank
 Ole, Bert
 Ole, Lila
 Raser, Frank

Raser, Leah
 Raser, Elizabeth
 Raser, Solomon
 Raser, Margaret
 Raser, John
 Raser, William
 Frones, Millard

CHAPTER XV

Clark, Capt. Geo. Rogers
 Enoch, Lt. David
 Niswanger, Lt. Col. John
 Niswanger, Sgt. John
 Niswanger, Jacob
 Niswanger, Peter
 Helphenstine, Captain Peter
 Hutton, Nehemiah
 Hutton, John
 Hutton, Sgt. Henry
 Hutton, James
 Hutton, John
 Hutton, Col. Moses
 Hutton, Richard
 Hutton, Solomon
 Donley, John I
 Donley, John II
 McKee, Thomas
 McKee, Major Wm.
 P. 116—Niswender, Abraham
 Sherk, Amelia
 Sherman, General William T.

CHAPTER XIV

P. 117—Sherk, Casper
 Sherk, Eliza Alice
 Shirk, Ulrech
 Swarr, Anna
 Myers, Helen
 P. 118—Shirk, Michael
 Shirk, John
 Shirk, Casper
 Shirk, Joseph
 Shirk, Peter
 Shirk, Martha
 Shirk, Jeanette
 Shirk, Ulrech
 Shirk, David
 Shirk, Elizabeth

Shirk, Barbara
 Shirk, Annie
 Shirk, Katie
 Shirk, Magdalena
 Shirk, Sallie
 Shirk, Maria
 Shirk, Samuel
 Shirk, Catherine
 Shirk, Miah
 Shirk, Lizzie
 Swarr, Eliza
 Swarr, Maria
 Yordy, Barbara
 Young, Elizabeth
 Heiman, Hattie Brown
 Heiman, Otto J.
 Heiman, Grace Marie
 Allbaugh, Barbara
 Elder, Dr. Paul W.
 Elder, Grace M.

CHAPTER XVII

- P. 119—Sherk, Casper I
 Sherk, Abraham
 Sherk, Wendel
 Sherk, Casper II
 Sherk, Casper III
 Sherk, Samuel
 Sherk, Peter
 Sherk, Joseph
 Sherk, Catherine
 Sherk, Magdalena
 Sherk, John
 Sherk, Mary
 Sherk, Andrew
 Shirk, John
 Shirk, Mildred
 Shirk, Joseph
 Folk, Magdalena
 Hunsicker, Barbara
 Kaufman, Barbara
 Hamilton, Martha
 Gingery, Magdalena Sherk
 P. 120—Sherk, Casper II
 Sherk, John
 Sherk, Abraham
 Sherk, Andrew
 Watson, Capt. James

McIreane, Capt. Alexander
 Stoerier, Capt. Casper
 Hartley, Lt. Col.
 Anderson, Capt. James
 Egle, Dr.

- P. 121—Sherk, Casper I
 Sherk, Magdalena Folk
 Sherk, Casper II
 Sherk, Barbara Hunsicker
 Sherk, Casper III
 Sherk, Samuel
 Sherk, Abraham
 Sherk, Casper IV
 Sherk, Abraham Kieffer

- P. 122—Sherk, Eliza Alice
 Sherk, Casper

CHAPTER XVIII

- P. 123—Kieffer, Eliza Alice
 Kieffer, Elizabeth Clark
 Kieffer, Abraham
 Kieffer, DeWald
 Kieffer, Johann Nicholas
 Kieffer, Peter (Little Peter)
 LeTonnelier, Franz
 LeTonnelier, Stephen
 Prochazka, Roman F.
 Gerhart, Anna Barbara
 Arnot, Captain
 P. 124—Keiffer, DeWald
 Keiffer, Jacob
 Keiffer, Peter
 Keiffer, Christian
 Keiffer, John Jacob
 Keiffer, Maria Elizabeth
 Keiffer, Hannah Fox
 Keiffer, Captain Abraham
 Keiffer, John
 Keiffer, Joseph
 Keiffer, Benjamin
 Keifer, Sabilla
 Keiffer, Mary
 Keiffer, Johanna Jacob
 Keiffer, Daniel
 Keiffer, Rebecca
 Keiffer, Elizabeth
 Keiffer, Simon
 Keiffer, Susan

Keiffer, Gideon
 Keiffer, Ludwig
 Beaver, Deitrich
 Beaver, Katherine
 Beaver, George
 Crescent, Rebecca
 Falk, Hannah
 Owen, W.

Esply, Eliza
 Eassart, Mary
 Houser, Elizabeth
 Poorman, Mary
 Shearer, David

- P. 125—Kieffer, Corwin Frank
 Kieffer, Catherine
 Kieffer, Mary Louise
 Kieffer, Sarah Matilda
 Kieffer, Eliza Alice
 Kieffer, Cary Ida
 Kieffer, Laura Jeanotte

CHAPTER XIX

- P. 125—Sherk, Abroham K.
 Sherk, Casper IV
 Sherk, Elizabeth Alice
 Sherk, Caroline
 Sherk, Amelia
 Sherk, Susan
 Sherk, Mary Catherine
 Niswender, Abraham
 Weinger, Rev. L.
 McCall, Samuel A.

- P. 126—Naftgar, Mary Elizabeth
 Naftgar, Jeremiah
 Naftgar, Anna Heney
 Sherk, Alice Ida
 Sherk, Albert Earl
 Sherk, Glen Naftgar
 Sherk, Abraham K.
 Sherk, Mara E.
 Thomas, Arthur O.
 Hosmer, Annie

- P. 127—Niswender, Amelia Sherk
 Strain, Edna Alice
 Strain, Harvey
 Strain, Sarah McClurg

Sherk, Alvin Lloyd
 Sherk, Kenneth
 Thomas, Neva
 Thomas, Alice Sherk
 Thomas, Vernon
 Bisby, Ethel

CHAPTER XX

- P. 128—Niswender, Amelia
 Niswender, Abraham
 Niswender, Arvilla E.
 Niswender, Pearl
 Niswender, Della
 Niswender, Maude
 Niswender, Edward
 Niswender, Stella
 Niswender, Jeanette
 Niswender, Glen
 Niswender, Max
 Niswender, George
 Niswender, Lula K.
 Sherk, Casper IV

- P. 129—Kiggins
 Gould, C. G.
 Pomeroy, Senator James
 Fitzgerald, Henry Pomeroy
 Bracken, J.
 Strain, M. M.
 Strain, Edna Alice
 Benjamin, L. F.
 Hutton, Solomon
 Roody, Andy

- P. 130—Niswender, Abraham
 Winterburn, D.
 Dayton, Flora
 Dayton, Oscar
 Chaney, Joe
 Chaney, Annie
 Chaney, Theodore
 Linton, Angeline
 Gifford, Pearl
 Gifford, James
 Gifford, Joe
 Hutton, Arvilla Elsaída
 Tressel, Della
 Fairchild, Esther (Mrs. Dave)

Hansen, Sylvia
Hansen, Lester
Hansen, Ed
Hansen, Trena Lovseth
Beeler, Marvel Anderson

CHAPTER XXI

- P. 131—Niswender, Arvilla Elsaïda
Sherk, Eliza Kieffer
Murphy, Ellen
Daily, Ellen
Murray, Elizabeth
Linton, Clemenitne
Hutton, Ulysses Grant
Hutton, Ora Blanche
Hutton, Carl Solomon
Hutton, Fannie Grace
Hutton, Vera
Hutton, Mary Pearl
Hutton, Nora Rachel
Hutton, Inez Lillian
P. 133—Tressel, Della Niswender
Hutton, Charles

CHAPTER XXII

- P. 133—Niswender, Pearl
Giffard, Joseph
P. 134—Duke of Normandy
Gifford, James
Gifford, Margaret
Gifford, Samuel
Gifford, Ruth
Fitzgerald, Edward

CHAPTER XXIII

- P. 135—Gifford, Maude Niswender
Gifford, Myrtle
Gifford, Ruth
Gifford, Georgia
Lawrence, Fred
Lawrence, Lt. George
Lawrence, James
Lawrence, Robert
Lawrence, Evelyne Faube
Smith, Ruth
Smith, Dean
Smith, Gifford
Smith, Thomas
Smith, Georgia

CHAPTER XXIV

- Page 136—Niswender, Edward
Niswender, Gertrude Pierce
Niswender, Garnett
Niswender, Faye
Fedde, Lt. Keith
Burnett, James I
Burnett, James II
Burnett, Jarold Allen
Stone, Willis

CHAPTER XXV

- P. 137—Abram, Robert
Niswender, Stella
Niswender, Edward
Niswender, Jeanette
Niswender, Glen
Niswender, Max
Green, Day
Green, Carl
Fairchild, Esther Hansen
Hansen, Melvin
Vincent, Sadie
Chaney, Theodore
Gifford, Pearl Niswender
P. 138—Abram, Robert
Abram, Joseph
Abram, Mary Rober
Abram, Ruby
Abram, Ruth
Abram, Clifford
Abram, Carl
Abram, Thelma Baldwin
Abram, Robert Lynn
Abram, Linda Lou
Abrah, Beatrice Peters
Abram, James
Abram, Wayne
Abram, Pamela, K.
McCullough, Ezra
McCullough, Richard Lee
McCullough, Roger
McCullough, Joan Elizabeth
Lee, Harold
Lee, Mary Elizabeth
Lee, Baby
Vallette, Dr. H. B.

CHAPTER XXVI

P. 139—Niswender, Jeanette

Niswender, Glen
Niswender, Max
Niswender, George
Niswender, Lula Kate
McKeller, Alvin
Davis, Anna
Hunter, Crystel
Hunter, John
Hunter, Mary Kendall
Larson, Esther

P. 140—Larson, Gilbert

Larson, John Oscar
Larson, Darrel
Larson, Darlene
Olsen, Dr. E. P.
Parrot, Rev. T. H.
Samuelson, Charlotte Johanna
Lehman, Shirley Jean
Lehman, Samuel W.

CHAPTER XXVII

P. 141—Gifford, and Son

Sheahan, Maurice
Sheahon, Elizabeth
Miller, Charles
Miller, Belle
Schungel, Frederick
Schungel, Lena
Hutton, U. Grant
Hutton, Elsadia
File, Charles
File, Elizabeth
Heidrick, Clement
Matheis, Nicholas
Matheis, Elizabeth
Ernzen, John
Ernzen, Anna
Parrish, Roy
Gise, J. K.
Mace, Joseph
Ingram, Walter
Quakenbush, John
McKinnie Brothers, Chas., Ralph
Porter, Smith

Lamborn, Leonard

Keeler, Andrew

Lipke, Fred

Dougherty, James

Paggett, Lorenzo

Smith, Frank

Henderson, Tillis

Young, George

Wagner, George

Roberts, Edward

Eresch, Peter

Smith, V. L.

McCutcheon, David W.

Hyde, James

Bell, Aaron

Hersey, Timothy

Seccor, Miss

P. 142—Reiter, Alma, R. N.

West, Wanda, R. N.
Botorff, Robert
McKelvey, Ruth
Conley, Rosemary, R. N.
Stover, Loretta, R. N.
Cotter, Louise, R. N.
Cotter, Margaret, R. N.
Weidenhaft, Ava, R. N.
Hollingshead, Shirley, R. N.
Weebe, R. N.
Slate, Arlene
Briney, Neva Jean
Morrell, John S.
Chestnut, E. M.

P. 143—Carpenter, Frank

Hauptli, Don
Hosler, Darrell
Hewitt, Larry
Ernzen, Richard
McKinnie, Ronald
Miller, Edward
Tinkler, Irene
Bollman, Clara
Tice, Eugene
Gaston, Elsie
Hill, Clinton
Lane, John

Harrison, Robert
Farrand, Mrs. John
Larkin, Beverly
Hollingshead, Marion
Pearson, Vera
Sanders, Olive
Houghton, Alan E.
Houghton, Harry K.

Wicks, Ralph
Wicks, Delmar
Fairchild, Dave
Koster, Marjory
Brewer, Loren F.
Dunham, Athol B.
Schlaegel, Dr. M. P.
Thierolf, Carl

#889

